

KRATOS DEFENSE & SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
Form 10-Q
October 05, 2007

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES AND
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number 0-27231

KRATOS DEFENSE & SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

(Registrant formerly known as: Wireless Facilities, Inc.)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-3818604
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**4810 Eastgate Mall
San Diego, CA 92121
(858) 228-2000**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including
area code, of Registrant's principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer or a non-accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act):

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of September 14, 2007, 74,061,650 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding.

KRATOS DEFENSE & SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
FORM 10-Q
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2007
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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

KRATOS DEFENSE & SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in millions, except par value and number of shares)
(Unaudited)

	December 31, 2006	March 31, 2007
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5.4	\$ 8.0
Restricted cash	1.0	1.0
Accounts receivable, net	59.3	54.4
Income taxes receivable	1.8	2.0
Prepaid expenses	2.1	1.6
Other current assets	3.4	4.0
Current assets of discontinued operations	67.0	51.9
Total current assets	140.0	122.9
Property and equipment, net	6.1	6.2
Goodwill	129.9	130.2
Other intangibles, net	13.4	12.7
Deferred tax assets	6.5	6.5
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	2.1	2.1
Other assets	2.0	2.8
Non current assets of discontinued operations	37.0	22.9
Total assets	\$ 337.0	\$ 306.3
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 16.4	\$ 11.9
Accrued expenses	5.0	9.0
Accrued compensation	6.4	7.7
Line of credit	51.0	51.0
Billings in excess of costs on completed contracts	4.0	3.0
Deferred tax liabilities	1.3	1.4
Accrual for contingent acquisition consideration	9.8	8.9
Accrual for unused office space	0.8	0.8
Capital lease obligations and other short-term debt	0.4	0.3
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	48.8	38.5
Total current liabilities	143.9	132.5
Accrual for unused office space, net of current portion	1.8	1.5
Other liabilities	2.9	4.0
Other long term liabilities of discontinued operations	1.3	1.3
Total liabilities	149.9	139.3
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 5, 6, 7, 9 and 13)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, 5,000,000 shares authorized, Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, \$.001 par value; 10,000 shares outstanding at December 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007, (liquidation preference \$5.0 million)		
Common Stock, \$.001 par value, 195,000,000 shares authorized; 73,883,950 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007		
Additional paid-in capital	391.7	391.9
Accumulated deficit	(204.6)	(224.9)
Total stockholders' equity	187.1	167.0
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 337.0	\$ 306.3

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

KRATOS DEFENSE & SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in millions, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2006	2007
Revenues	\$ 32.9	\$ 49.0
Cost of revenues	26.7	41.7
Gross profit	6.2	7.3
Selling, general and administrative expenses	7.9	9.1
Stock option investigation and related fees		1.5
Operating loss	(1.7)	(3.3)
Other income (expense), net:		
Interest income, net	0.1	
Other income, net	0.1	0.5
Total other income, net	0.2	0.5
Loss before income taxes	(1.5)	(2.8)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(0.8)	0.2
Loss from continuing operations	(0.7)	(3.0)
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.1)	(17.1)
Net loss	\$ (0.8)	\$ (20.1)
Basic loss per common share:		
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.04)
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.00)	(0.23)
Net loss	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.27)
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:		
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.04)
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.00)	(0.23)
Net loss	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.27)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	72.3	73.9
Diluted	72.3	73.9

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

KRATOS DEFENSE & SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in millions)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2006	2007
Operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (0.8)	\$ (20.1)
Less loss from discontinued operations	(0.1)	(17.1)
Loss from continuing operations	(0.7)	(3.0)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss from continuing operations to net cash provided by (used in) continuing operations:		
Depreciation and amortization	1.1	1.2
Deferred income taxes	(0.5)	0.1
Asset impairment charges and net loss on disposition of fixed assets		0.1
Stock-based compensation	0.5	0.2
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and divestitures:		
Accounts receivable	(2.1)	4.9
Prepaid expenses	(0.2)	0.5
Other assets	(1.3)	(0.7)
Accounts payable	(1.5)	(4.5)
Accrued expenses	(3.4)	4.0
Accrued compensation	0.2	1.3
Accrued contingent acquisition consideration	0.1	0.1
Billings in excess of costs on completed contracts	0.2	(1.0)
Income tax payable	2.3	(0.5)
Other liabilities	(0.2)	(0.2)
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing operations	(5.5)	2.5
Investing activities:		
Cash paid for contingent acquisition consideration	(7.3)	
Cash paid for acquisition, net of cash required		(0.1)
Proceeds from the disposition of discontinued operations	1.5	2.9
Capital expenditures	(0.7)	(0.7)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities from continuing operations	(6.5)	2.1
Financing activities:		
Borrowings under line of credit	7.0	4.0
Repayment under line of credit		(4.0)
Repayment of capital lease obligations	(0.1)	(0.1)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities from continuing operations	6.9	(0.1)
Net cash flows of continuing operations	(5.1)	4.5
Cash flows of discontinued operations		
Operating cash flows	4.0	(1.2)
Investing cash flows	(1.0)	(0.7)
Financing cash flows	0.5	
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	1.0	
Net cash flows of discontinued operations	4.5	(1.9)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(0.6)	2.6
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	7.7	5.4
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 7.1	\$ 8.0
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for interest	0.1	1.1

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

KRATOS DEFENSE & SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Note 1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Description of Business

Kratos Defense & Security Solutions, Inc. (Kratos or the Company) was initially incorporated in the state of New York on December 19, 1994 as Wireless Facilities, Inc. (WFI), commenced operations in March 1995 and was reincorporated in Delaware in 1998. Kratos historically conducted business in three segments: Wireless Network Services (WNS), Government Network Services (WGS) and Enterprise Network Services (ENS). Kratos was an independent, global provider of outsourced communications and security systems engineering and integration services for the wireless communications industry through WNS, the U.S. government through WGS, and enterprise customers through ENS.

In 2006 and 2007, the Company undertook a transformation strategy that culminated in the divestiture in 2007 of its wireless-related businesses and chose to aggressively pursue business with the federal government, primarily the U.S. Department of Defense, through strategic acquisition. See Note 6, Significant Transactions. The Company's divestiture of its European wireless engineering services business which was discontinued and held for sale in December 2006 was completed in March 2007. In addition, the Company's divestiture of its domestic wireless engineering services business was completed on June 4, 2007. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements reflect the domestic wireless engineering services business divestiture as of June 4, 2007 and the results from operations through the date of divestiture is reflected as discontinued operations in the accompanying statements of operations. Similarly, the Company's divestiture of its Wireless Network Deployment business, which was sold on July 24, 2007, is also reflected as a discontinued operation in the accompanying financial statements.

As a result of the divestment of the Company's wireless related assets and businesses in 2007, the Company changed its corporate name to Kratos Defense & Security Solutions, Inc. on September 12, 2007. The name was changed to reflect the Company's revised focus as a defense contractor and security systems integrator for the federal government and for state and local agencies and reflects the Company's business going forward. All previous financial statements prior to September 12, 2007 were issued under the Company's previous name, Wireless Facilities, Inc.

(b) Basis of Presentation

The information as of March 31, 2007, and for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2007 is unaudited. The consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2006 was derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements at that date. In the opinion of management, these unaudited consolidated financial statements include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. The results have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and do not necessarily include all information and footnotes necessary for presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes included in the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006, filed on Form 10-K on September 11, 2007, under the WFI name, with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Interim operating results are not necessarily indicative of operating results expected in subsequent periods or for the year as a whole.

(c) *Principles of Consolidation*

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Kratos and its wholly-owned subsidiaries for which all inter-company transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Kratos and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to herein as the Company.

Investments in unconsolidated affiliates are accounted for using the cost method as the Company owns less than 20% and the Company has no significant influence over the affiliates.

(d) *Fiscal Year*

The Company's fiscal year end is on the last day of the year, December 31st. The interim fiscal periods are on the last day of the calendar month of each quarter.

(e) *Revenue Recognition*

The Company provides services to customers under three primary types of contracts: fixed-price; time and materials; and cost reimbursable plus fixed fee. The Company realizes a portion of its revenue from long-term contracts and accounts for these contracts under the provisions of Statement of Position (SOP) 81-1, Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts. Revenue on fixed-price contracts is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting based on the ratio of total costs incurred to date compared to estimated total costs to complete the contract. Estimates of costs to complete include materials, direct labor, overhead, and allowable general and administrative expenses (for government contracts). While the Company generally does not incur a material amount of set-up fees for its projects, such costs, if any, are excluded from the estimated total costs to complete the contract. Cost estimates are reviewed monthly on an individual contract basis, and are revised periodically throughout the life of the contract such that adjustments to profit resulting from revisions are made cumulative to the date of the revision. The full amount of an estimated loss associated with a contract is accrued and charged to operations in the period it is determined that it is probable a loss will be realized from the performance of the contract.

Significant management judgments and estimates, including the estimated costs to complete projects, which determine the project's percentage of completion and profit margin must be made and used in connection with the revenue recognized in any accounting period. In the future, the Company may realize actual results that differ from current estimates and the differences could be material.

Accordingly, the revenue the Company recognizes in a given financial reporting period depends on (1) the costs the Company has incurred for individual projects, (2) the Company's then current estimate of the total remaining costs to complete the individual projects and (3) current estimated contract value associated with the projects. If, in any period, we significantly increase or decrease our estimate of the total costs to complete a project, and/or reduce or increase the associated contract value, revenue for that period would be impacted. To the extent that the Company's estimates fluctuate over time or differ from actual results, gross margins in subsequent periods may vary significantly from previous estimates. Material differences may result in the amount and timing of the Company's revenue for any period if management made different judgments or utilized different estimates. In the event the Company is unable to provide reliable cost estimates on a given project, the Company records revenue using the completed contract method. There are no contracts for which the Company utilized the completed contract method for the quarter ended March 31, 2007.

Under the terms of substantially all of the Company's fixed price contracts, if a contract is terminated without proper cause by the customer, if the customer creates unplanned/unreasonable time delays, or if the customer modifies the contract tasks/scope, the Company has contractual rights to reimbursement in accordance with the terms and conditions regarding payment for work performed, but not yet billed

(i.e., unbilled trade accounts receivable) at a gross profit margin that is consistent with the overall project margin. Furthermore, certain additional provisions compensate the Company for additional or excess costs incurred, whereby any scope reductions or other modifications are subject to reimbursement of costs incurred to date with a reasonable profit margin based on the contract value and completed work at that time. The inherent aforementioned risks are reflected in the Company's ongoing periodic assessment of the total contract value and the associated revenue recognized. Total net unbilled accounts receivable at December 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007 were \$23.4 million and \$31.0 million, respectively. The Company periodically performs work under authorizations to proceed or work orders from its customers for which a formal purchase order may not be received until after the work has commenced. As of March 31, 2007, approximately \$1.0 million of the Company's unbilled accounts receivable balance were under an authorization to proceed or work order from its customers where a formal purchase order had not yet been received.

Revenue from certain time and materials and fixed-price contracts are recognized when realized or realizable and earned, in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 101, as revised by SAB 104 (recognized when services are rendered at contracted labor rates, when materials are delivered and when other direct costs are incurred). Additionally, based on management's periodic assessment of the collectibility of its accounts receivable, credit worthiness and financial condition of customers, the Company determines if collection is reasonably assured prior to the recognition of revenue.

Cost reimbursable contracts for the government provide for reimbursement of costs plus the payment of a fee. The Company records the fee as costs are incurred. Under time and materials contracts, the Company is reimbursed for labor hours at negotiated hourly billing rates and is reimbursed for travel and other direct expenses at actual costs plus applied general and administrative expenses. Under certain of the Company's contractual arrangements, the Company may also recognize revenue for out-of-pocket expenses in accordance with EITF 01-14 Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out-of-Pocket Expenses Incurred. Depending on the contractual arrangement, these expenses may be reimbursed with or without a fee.

Under certain of its contracts, the Company provides supplier procurement services and materials for its customers. The Company records revenue on these arrangements on a gross or net basis in accordance with EITF 99-19, Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent, depending on the specific circumstances of the arrangement. The Company considers the following criteria, among others, for recording revenue on a gross or net basis:

- (1) Whether the Company acts as a principal in the transaction;
- (2) Whether the Company takes title to the products;
- (3) Whether the Company assumes risks and rewards of ownership, such as risk of loss for collection, delivery or returns;
- (4) Whether the Company serves as an agent or broker, with compensation on a commission or fee basis; and
- (5) Whether the Company assumes the credit risk for the amount billed to the customer subsequent to delivery.

(f) Inventory

Inventories which are comprised primarily of supplies including parts and materials are stated at the lower of cost or market and are included in other current assets in the accompanying balance sheets. The Company regularly reviews inventory quantities on hand, future purchase commitments with its suppliers, and the estimated utility of its inventory. If the Company review indicates a reduction in utility below

carrying value, it reduces its inventory to a new cost basis. As of December 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007, the Company had \$1.6 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, of inventories which were reflected in Other Current Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

(g) *Use of Estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States (US GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Such estimates include revenue recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts, valuation of long-lived assets including identifiable intangibles and goodwill, accounting for income taxes including the related valuation allowance on the deferred tax asset, accruals for partial self-insurance, contingencies and litigation and contingent acquisition consideration. In the future, the Company may realize actual results that differ from the current reported estimates and if the estimates that we have used change in the future, such changes could have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

(h) *Reclassifications*

The accompanying statements of cash flows separately reflect the operating and investing portions of the cash flows attributable to the Company's discontinued operations for each of the periods presented. These amounts were reported on a combined basis as a single amount in prior statements of cash flows. In addition, the balance sheets and statements of operations have been reclassified to present the discontinued operations.

Note 2. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157). This new standard provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities and information about the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value, the information used to measure fair value, and the effect of fair value measurements on earnings. This framework is intended to provide increased consistency in how fair value determinations are made under various existing accounting standards which permit, or in some cases require, estimates of fair market value. SFAS 157 also expands financial statement disclosure requirements about a company's use of fair value measurements, including the effect of such measures on earnings. The provisions of SFAS 157 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is in the process of determining the impact of this statement on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*. This standard permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. This option is available to all entities, including not-for-profit organizations. Most of the provisions in Statement 159 are elective; however, the amendment to FASB Statement No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities* applies to all entities with available-for-sale and trading securities. Some requirements apply differently to entities that do not report net income. The FASB's stated objective in issuing this standard is as follows: to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions.

The fair value option established by Statement 159 permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. A business entity will report unrealized gains and losses on

items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings (or another performance indicator if the business entity does not report earnings) at each subsequent reporting date. A not-for-profit organization will report unrealized gains and losses in its statement of activities or similar statement. The fair value option: (a) may be applied instrument by instrument, with a few exceptions, such as investments otherwise accounted for by the equity method; (b) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs); and (c) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments.

Statement 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply the provisions of FASB Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. The Company is currently evaluating if it will elect the fair value option for any of its eligible financial instruments and other items.

In May 2007, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) FIN 48-1 Definition of Settlement in FASB Interpretation No. 48 (FSP FIN 48-1). FSP FIN 48-1 provides guidance on how to determine whether a tax position is effectively settled for the purpose of recognizing previously unrecognized tax benefits. FSP FIN 48-1 is effective retroactively to January 1, 2007. The implementation of this standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 3. Stock-based Compensation

The Company had the following three stock option plans under which shares were available for grant at March 31, 2007: the 1999 Equity Incentive Plan (the 1999 Plan), the 2000 Non-Statutory Stock Option Plan (the 2000 Plan) and the 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2005 Plan).

On January 10, 2007, the Compensation Committee of the Board approved a form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (the RSU Agreement) to govern the issuance of restricted stock units (RSU) to executive officers under the Company's 2005 Plan. Each RSU represents the right to receive a share of common stock (a Share) on the vesting date. Unless and until the RSUs vest, the Employee will have no right to receive Shares under such RSUs. Prior to actual distribution of Shares pursuant to any vested RSUs, such RSUs will represent an unsecured obligation of the Company, payable (if at all) only from the general assets of the Company. The RSUs that may be awarded to executive officers under the RSU Agreement will vest according to vesting schedules specified in the notice of grant accompanying each grant.

The following table summarizes the Company's Restricted Stock Unit activity:

	Restricted Stock Units (000 s) (Shares in Thousands)	Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Outstanding, beginning of year		\$
Grants	2,666	2.30
Payments		
Cancellations/Forfeitures		
Outstanding restricted stock units, March 31, 2007	2,666	\$ 2.30

Effective January 2007, for various business reasons, the Company discontinued issuing stock option grants as a form of incentive compensation in lieu of other equity-based incentives. Prior to that time, the Company issued stock option grants as a form of incentive compensation.

The following table shows the amounts recognized in the financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2007 for share-based compensation expense related to employees (in millions, except per share data). The share-based compensation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2006 relates to stock option grants and the compensation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2007 primarily relates to the grant of restricted stock units. As of March 31, 2007, all restricted stock units were unvested. In addition, for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, there was no incremental tax benefit from stock options exercised in the period.

	Three months ended March 31, 2006	Three months ended March 31, 2007
Cost of revenues	\$ 0.1	\$
Selling, general and administrative	0.4	0.1
Total cost of employee share-based compensation included in loss from continuing operations before income tax	0.5	0.1
Benefit for income taxes	(0.2)	
Amount increasing net loss from continuing operations	0.3	0.1
Amount increasing net loss from discontinued operations	0.3	0.0
Amount increasing net loss	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.1
Total impact on net loss per common share:		
Basic	\$ (0.01)	(0.00)
Diluted	\$ (0.01)	(0.00)

The Company recorded \$ 0.0 million and \$ 0.1 million in share-based compensation expense during the three months ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007, respectively, related to share-based awards granted during those periods. The remaining share-based compensation expense primarily relates to stock option awards granted in earlier periods.

Note 4. Net Income (loss) Per Common Share

The Company calculates net income (loss) per share in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 128, Earnings Per Share. Under SFAS No. 128, basic net income (loss) per common share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. The Company adopted EITF No. 03-6 Participating Securities and the Two-Class Method Under FASB Statement No. 128 on January 1, 2006. In accordance with EITF No. 03-6, the Company determined that its Series B Convertible Preferred Stock were participating securities and therefore were required to be included in the weighted average basic shares if dilutive. Diluted net income (loss) per common share reflects the effects of potentially dilutive securities. Weighted average shares used to compute basic and diluted net income (loss) per share are presented below (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2006	2007
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (0.7)	\$ (3.0)
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.1)	(17.1)
Net loss	\$ (0.8)	\$ (20.1)
Shares used in basic per share amounts:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	72.3	73.9
Shares used in diluted per share amounts:		
Dilutive effect of stock options		
Dilutive weighted average shares	72.3	73.9
Basic net loss per share from continuing operations	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.04)
Basic net loss per share from discontinued operations	(0.00)	(0.23)
Basic net loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.27)
Diluted net loss per share from continuing operations	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.04)
Diluted net loss per share from discontinued operations	(0.00)	(0.23)
Diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.27)
Anti-dilutive weighted average shares from assumed conversion of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock	2.5	1.0
Anti-dilutive weighted shares from stock options excluded from calculation	13.5	10.8
Average per share market value of common stock	\$ 4.90	\$ 2.11
Average outstanding stock option exercise price per share	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.21

Note 5. Income Taxes

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attributes for financial statement disclosure of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. Under FIN 48, the impact of an uncertain income tax position must be recognized at the largest amount that is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant taxing authority. An uncertain income tax position will not be recognized if it has less than a 50% likelihood of being sustained. Additionally, FIN 48 provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. The total liability for unrecognized tax benefits as of the date of adoption was \$4.7 million. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, the Company recognized a \$0.7 million increase in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits, with \$0.2 million net decrease in valuation allowance, \$0.1 million charged to retained earnings, and \$0.4 million recorded to goodwill. In addition, the Company reduced its gross deferred tax assets by \$10.8 million for unrecognized tax benefits, which was offset by a reduction in its valuation allowance by the same amount.

Included in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits at January 1, 2007, are \$15.1 million of tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate. Note that of this amount, \$10.8 million of tax benefit may also be impacted by an increase in the valuation allowance, depending upon the Company's financial condition at the time the benefits are recognized.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in provision for income taxes. Upon adoption of FIN 48 on January 1, 2007, the Company did not record any interest or penalties.

The Company is subject to taxation in the U.S., various state and foreign tax jurisdictions. The Company's tax years for 2001 and forward are subject to examination by the U.S., foreign and state tax authorities due to the existence of net operating loss carryforwards.

During the first quarter of 2007, the Company's liability for unrecognized tax benefits was reduced by \$1.4 million to a balance of \$3.3 million at March 31, 2007. The reduction was the result of the expiration of the statute of limitations for certain federal, foreign and state tax returns. The recognition of these tax benefits resulted in a credit to the tax provision for discontinued operations of \$1.2 million and a reduction to goodwill for \$0.2 million.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers, on a periodic basis, whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. As such, Management has determined that it is appropriate to maintain a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets, with the exception of an amount equal to its deferred tax liabilities which can be expected to reverse. Management will continue to evaluate the necessity to maintain a valuation allowance against its deferred tax asset.

As of March 31, 2007, the Company had a net deferred tax liability of \$1.4 million. The deferred tax assets and liabilities were allocated between continuing operations and discontinued operations based upon the underlying asset or liability that produced the deferred taxes. The following table presents the deferred tax assets and liabilities of continuing operations and discontinued operations.

Deferred taxes	March 31, 2007		
	Continuing Operations	Discontinued Operations	Total
Long term assets	\$ 6.5	\$ 2.8	\$ 9.3
Short term liabilities	1.3	8.3	9.6
Long term liabilities		1.1	1.1
Total liabilities	1.3	9.4	10.7
Net, deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$ 5.2	\$ (6.6)	\$ (1.4)

Note 6. Significant Transactions

(a) Discontinued Operations South American and Latin American Operations, EMEA Operations and WNS Operations

On December 28, 2006, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a plan to divest portions of the Company's business where critical mass had not been achieved. This plan involved the divestiture of

the Company's EMEA operations and its remaining South American operations. We determined that these operations met the criteria to be classified as held for sale. Accordingly, we have reflected these operations as discontinued in accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets in our financial statements commencing as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006.

On March 9, 2007, the Company signed a Definitive Agreement with LCC International (LCCI) to sell the Company's EMEA operations in a cash for stock transaction valued at \$4 million. The transactions contemplated by the agreement were completed on March 9, 2007 resulting in a gain on disposition of approximately \$3.3 million recorded in the first quarter of 2007.

On April 20, 2007, the Company entered into an Equity Purchase Agreement to sell all of the issued and outstanding equity of its interests of its wholly owned subsidiary WFI Brazil Tecnologia em Telecomunicacoes LTDA, to Strategic Project Services, LLC (SPS). The consideration included the assumption of substantially all outstanding liabilities of WFI Brazil, nominal cash consideration, and additional earn-out consideration based on 25 percent of net receivables collected subsequent to the closing date. The Company recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$5.2 million as of December 31, 2006 to reduce the current carrying value of the Brazil operations to their estimated fair value based upon current indications of interest resulting in an approximate gain on disposition of \$0.2 million due to lower than expected selling costs.

On May 29, 2007, the Company entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement (the *Acquisition Agreement*) with LCC International, Inc. (LCCI) pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell to LCCI all of the assets used in the conduct of the operation of the Company's Wireless Network Services business segment that provides engineering services to the non-government wireless communications industry in the United States on the terms set forth in the Acquisition Agreement, subject to the satisfaction of certain closing conditions. The Board of Directors of each of the Company and LCCI approved the Acquisition and the Acquisition Agreement.

The aggregate consideration paid by LCCI in connection with the Acquisition was \$46 million subject to certain adjustments. Pursuant to the terms of the Acquisition Agreement, LCCI delivered a subordinated promissory note for the principal amount of \$21.6 million (the *Subordinated Promissory Note*), subject to working capital adjustments, and paid \$17 million in cash at the closing, and the Company has retained an estimated \$7.4 million in net accounts receivable of the Business, subject to working capital adjustments. The transaction was completed on June 4, 2007.

On July 5, 2007, the Company announced that it had sold the \$21.6 million Subordinated Promissory Note in a transaction arranged by KeyBanc Capital Markets (KeyBanc). The Company received approximately \$19.6 million in net cash proceeds, reflecting a discount from par value of less than five percent and aggregate transaction fees of approximately \$1 million, which includes a \$0.75 million fee to KeyBanc, an affiliate of the Company's lender. The note was acquired by a fund affiliated with Silver Point Capital, L.P. (Silver Point). The Company did not provide any guaranty for LCCI's payment obligations. Certain post closing adjustments that, under the terms of the sale of the U.S. Wireless Engineering business were expected to be made to the principal amount of the Note, may instead be made by payments between the Company and LCCI, or between Silver Point and the Company, as applicable.

On August 10, 2007, in accordance with the terms of the Acquisition Agreement, the Company provided the closing balance sheet working capital calculation, which indicated a \$2.6 million working capital adjustment is due to the Company as an increase to the balance of the Subordinated Promissory Note. LCCI had thirty days to review the calculation and notify the Company of any dispute. On September 11, 2007, the Company received a letter from LCCI challenging the Company's notice and data supporting the calculations. The Company and LCCI are working to resolve the issues as soon as practicable.

On July 7, 2007, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with an affiliate of Platinum Equity to sell the Company's Wireless Deployment business. Platinum is a Los Angeles based private equity firm whose portfolio includes service and distribution businesses in a number of market sectors. The total consideration for the acquisition is \$24 million including \$18 million in cash at closing, subject to post closing working capital adjustments, and an aggregate \$6 million in a three-year earn-out arrangement through 2010. The deal includes a Transition Services Agreement for the transition of certain services for a period of six months. The assets sold to Platinum Equity include all of the Company's Wireless Deployment business, and the Wireless Facilities name. The transaction closed on July 24, 2007.

The Company determined that the U.S. engineering and U.S. deployment operations met the criteria to be classified as held for sale in the first quarter of 2007. Accordingly, the Company has reflected these operations as discontinued and assessed these assets for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. The Company determined that the assets of the U.S. deployment operations were impaired and recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$13.4 million in the first quarter of 2007. The fair value of the assets was determined by utilizing the sale price less costs to sell the business. We recorded a gain in discontinued operations from the sale of the U.S. engineering operations of \$14.8 million in the second quarter of 2007.

The determination that the U.S. engineering business and U.S. deployment operations met the criteria to be classified as held for sale in the first quarter of 2007 was also a triggering event under SFAS 142 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS 142) that resulted in an accelerated review of our goodwill and intangibles assets with indefinite lives. In accordance with SFAS 142, the Company allocated the goodwill for the WNS reporting unit based upon the fair value of the engineering business and the deployment business. The fair values used were based upon market information obtained as a result of the sale of the businesses. This resulted in an impairment of approximately \$7.2 million related to goodwill for this reporting unit which was recorded in the first quarter of 2007.

In addition, in accordance with EITF 87-24, Allocation of Interest to Discontinued Operations (EITF 87-24), interest expense incurred on the debt that was required to be repaid as a result of the sales of our wireless network services business was allocated to discontinued operations for the periods presented. During the three months ended March 31, 2007 interest expense allocated to discontinued operations was approximately \$1.1 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2006 no interest expense was allocated to discontinued operations as we entered into our current credit agreement on October 2, 2006.

The following table presents the revenue and net income (loss) before tax for the Latin American and South American operations (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2006	2007
Revenue	\$ 9.0	\$ 1.7
Net loss before tax	\$ (0.0)	\$ (0.4)

The net income after tax of \$0.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 reported in discontinued operations included an income tax benefit of \$1.2 million due to a reduction of a FIN 48 liability relating to uncertain tax positions in tax years for which the statute of limitations expired during the first quarter of 2007.

The following table presents the revenue and net income before tax for the EMEA operations (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2006	2007
Revenue	\$ 4.6	\$ 3.1
Net income before tax	\$ 0.1	\$ 2.5

The net income after tax of \$2.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 included a \$3.3 million gain from the sale of our EMEA operation to LCCI, which was completed in March 2007 and is reported in loss from discontinued operations.

The following table presents the revenue and net income (loss) before tax for the U.S. wireless engineering operations (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2006	2007
Revenue	\$ 17.9	\$ 13.5
Net income (loss) before tax	\$ 0.8	\$ (0.9)

The net loss after tax was \$0.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007.

The following table presents the revenue and net loss before tax for the U.S. wireless deployment operations (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2006	2007
Revenue	\$ 25.4	\$ 28.7
Net loss before tax	\$ (0.6)	\$ (19.4)

The net loss after tax of \$19.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 includes a total impairment of \$20.6 million related to an impairment of \$13.4 million for the net assets and \$7.2 million related to an impairment of goodwill of the deployment operations which is reported in loss from discontinued operations.

Total tax expense for discontinued operations was \$0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and total tax benefit for discontinued operations was \$1.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007.

Following is a summary of the assets and liabilities of discontinued operations as of December 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007 (in millions) for each of the operations:

	December 31, 2006				
	Latin and South America	EMEA	Engineering	Deployment	Total
Cash	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.4	\$	\$	\$ 3.0
Accounts receivable, net	3.5	3.7	15.0	41.5	63.7
Other current assets	1.6	0.8	0.3	2.2	4.9
Impairment allowance	(4.3)	(0.3)			(4.6)
Current assets of discontinued operations	\$ 2.4	\$ 5.6	\$ 15.3	\$ 43.7	\$ 67.0
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.9	\$ 2.0	\$ 5.8	\$ 9.1
Goodwill			18.3	7.2	25.5
Deferred tax assets	2.1			0.7	2.8
Impairment allowance	(0.4)				(0.4)
Non-current assets of discontinued operations	\$ 2.1	\$ 0.9	\$ 20.3	\$ 13.7	\$ 37.0
Accounts payable	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.5	\$ 1.0	\$ 9.5	\$ 11.4
Accrued expenses	2.2	2.5	6.1	11.3	22.1
Billings in excess of cost on completed contracts	0.2	0.1	1.0	2.4	3.7
Income taxes payable	2.6	0.3			2.9
Deferred tax liabilities	2.1		0.3	5.9	8.3
Other current liabilities		0.4			0.4
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	\$ 7.5	\$ 3.8	\$ 8.4	\$ 29.1	\$ 48.8
Non-current liabilities of discontinued operations	\$ 0.2	\$	\$ 1.1	\$	\$ 1.3

	March 31, 2007				
	Latin and South America	EMEA	Engineering	Deployment	Total
Cash	\$ 1.4	\$ 0.1	\$	\$	\$ 1.5
Accounts receivable, net	3.5		14.4	40.8	58.7
Other current assets	1.8		0.4	1.2	3.4
Impairment allowance	(4.3)			(7.4)	(11.7)
Current assets of discontinued operations	\$ 2.4	\$ 0.1	\$ 14.8	\$ 34.6	\$ 51.9
Property, plant and equipment			1.8	6.1	7.9
Deferred tax assets	2.1			0.7	2.8
Goodwill			18.3		18.3
Impairment allowance				(6.1)	(6.1)
Non-current assets of discontinued operations	\$ 2.1	\$	\$ 20.1	\$ 0.7	\$ 22.9
Accounts payable	\$ 0.5	\$	\$ 1.3	\$ 7.6	\$ 9.4
Accrued expenses	2.2		5.1	8.6	15.9
Billings in excess of cost on completed contracts	0.2		0.6	1.5	2.3
Income taxes payable	1.9	0.2			2.1
Deferred tax liabilities	2.1		0.4	5.9	8.4
Other current liabilities			0.2	0.2	0.4
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	\$ 6.9	\$ 0.2	\$ 7.6	\$ 23.8	\$ 38.5
Deferred tax liabilities	\$	\$	\$ 1.1	\$	\$ 1.1
Other Long term liabilities	0.2	0.0			0.2
Non-current liabilities of discontinued operations	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.0	\$ 1.1	\$	\$ 1.3

Note 7. Acquisitions

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The following tables summarize the changes in the carrying amounts of goodwill and other finite-life intangible assets for the three months ended March 31, 2007, (in millions):

	Government Network Services
Goodwill	
Balance as of December 31, 2006	\$ 129.9
MRC acquisition purchase price adjustment	0.1
FIN48 adjustment	0.2
Balance as of March 31, 2007	\$ 130.2

	December 31, 2006			March 31, 2007		
	Gross Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Value	Gross Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Value
Intangible Assets						
Acquired finite-lived intangible assets						
Customer relationships	\$ 10.0	\$ (1.6)	\$ 8.4	\$ 10.0	\$ (1.9)	\$ 8.1
Contracts and Backlog	7.5	(2.8)	4.7	7.5	(3.1)	4.4
Non-compete agreements	1.3	(1.1)	0.2	1.3	(1.2)	0.1
Trade names	0.4	(0.3)	0.1	0.4	(0.3)	0.1
Total	\$ 19.2	\$ (5.8)	\$ 13.4	\$ 19.2	\$ (6.5)	\$ 12.7

Consolidated amortization expense related to intangible assets subject to amortization was \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Madison Research Corporation

On October 2, 2006 the Company acquired Huntsville, Alabama based Madison Research Technology Corporation (MRC) as part of the Company's Government Network Services business. MRC offers a broad range of technical, engineering and IT solutions, and has developed core competencies in weapons system lifecycle support, integrated logistics, test and evaluation, commercial-off-the-shelf software and hardware selection and implementation, software development and systems lifecycle maintenance.

The purchase price was approximately \$73.8 million, including a working capital adjustment of \$4.6 million and transaction costs of \$0.2 million, and is subject to certain post-closing adjustments. The Company paid \$62.1 million at closing, the working capital adjustment of \$4.6 million was paid in April 2007 and the remaining \$6.9 million was held back to secure the Company's indemnity rights and will be released, subject to indemnity rights, in installments following 6, 12, and 18 months from the date of close. In April 2007, \$1.5 million of the holdback was released and paid to the former shareholders of MRC. The Company entered into a new \$85 million credit facility with KeyBank National Association (KeyBank) to fund the acquisition, which replaced the Company's previous credit facility of \$15 million. Refer to Note 9 for further discussion. The results of operations of MRC have been included in the Company's consolidated statement of operations for the period from the acquisition date of October 2, 2006 in the Company's fourth quarter of 2006.

The following table summarizes supplemental statement of income information on an unaudited pro forma basis as if the acquisition of MRC had occurred on January 1, 2006 and includes adjustments that were directly attributable to the transaction or were not expected to have a continuing impact on the Company. The pro forma results are for illustrative purposes only for the applicable period and do not purport to be indicative of the actual results which would have occurred had the transaction been completed as of the beginning of the period, nor are they indicative of results of operations which may occur in the future (all unaudited amounts, except per share amounts are in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2006
Pro forma revenue	\$ 48.4
Pro forma net loss	\$ (1.6)
Basic Pro forma net loss per share	\$ (0.02)
Diluted Pro forma net loss per share	\$ (0.02)

Contingent Acquisition Consideration

In connection with certain business acquisitions, the Company may agree to make additional future payments to sellers contingent upon achievement of specific performance-based milestones by the acquired entities. Pursuant to the provisions of SFAS No. 141, such amounts are accrued, and therefore, recorded by the Company when the contingency is resolved beyond a reasonable doubt and the additional consideration becomes payable. A summary of the contingent acquisition consideration as of December 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007 is summarized in the following table. The balance as of December 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007 is comprised of \$9.8 million and \$8.9 million, respectively, in the accrued contingent acquisition consideration and \$1.8 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, in other long term liabilities.

Summary of Contingent Acquisition Consideration

	MRC
Balance as of December 31, 2006	\$ 11.6
Interest payable accrual	0.1
Payments	
Balance as of March 31, 2007	\$ 11.7

Note 8. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income and other gains and losses affecting shareholders' equity that, under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America are excluded from net income (loss).

The components of comprehensive income (loss) are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2006	2007
Net loss	\$ (0.8)	\$ (19.9)
Foreign currency translation adjustment/reclassification	1.1	
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 0.3	\$ (19.9)

Note 9. Notes Payable and Other Financing Arrangements**(a) Credit Agreement**

On March 16, 2005, the Company entered into a credit agreement with KeyBank National Association (KeyBank) to provide a \$15.0 million senior credit facility. KeyBank was designated as the sole arranger and sole book manager. The facility had a three-year term and could have been expanded to a \$60.0 million facility. The Company used the facility for general corporate purposes and to fund acquisitions. On October 2, 2006, the Company entered into a new credit agreement with Key Bank to provide an \$85 million senior credit facility, which replaced the Company's existing \$15 million senior credit facility.

The facility has a 5 year term with principal due in 2011 and interest payable on a monthly basis. At the Company's option, interest is payable at the London Interbank Offer Rate plus 1.75-3.50%, or at the prime rate plus 0.30-0.75%, with either option adjusted quarterly based on the Company's total net debt-to-EBITDA ratio. The Company used the facility to fund its acquisition of Madison Research Corporation (MRC) and for general corporate purposes. The terms of the new credit agreement require the Company to provide certain customary covenants for a credit agreement, including certain financial covenants, computed as defined by the terms of the agreement. These financial covenants include a maximum total net debt leverage ratio of 4.00 to 1.00 as of March 31, 2007, 3.75 as of June 30, 2007, and

3.50 as of September 30, 2007 and thereafter, a minimum liquidity ratio of 1.35 to 1.00, and a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.10 to 1.00. The facility is collateralized by all the assets of the Company.

The facility contains customary events of default, including payment defaults, breaches of representations and warranties, and covenant defaults. As of March 31, 2007, the Company was in technical default of this agreement as it had not yet filed its Form 10-K and 2006 audited financial statements. On April 6, 2007, the Company entered into an amendment to the credit agreement whereby Key Bank waived this technical default and provided an extension through April 30, 2007 for filing our report on Form 10-K and 2006 audited financial statements. On June 1, 2007, the Company entered into a second amendment to the credit agreement whereby Key Bank extended the original waiver for filing our report on Form 10-K and 2006 audited financial statements and the quarterly unaudited financial statements for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007 through September 30, 2007 and reduced the total Facility to \$50 million to reflect the net pay downs of the revolving line of credit resulting from the divestiture of our EMEA business in March 2007 and the divestiture of our domestic Engineering business. In addition, the second amendment provides for the further reduction of our credit facility to \$35 million effective upon receipt of principal payments under the note received from the buyer of the domestic engineering business, which occurred on July 3, 2007. On September 28, 2007, the Company received an additional waiver from Key Bank extending the waiver for filing our quarterly unaudited financial statements for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007 through October 19, 2007 and changing the minimum liquidity ratio for the period ended September 30, 2007 from 1.35 to 1.10.

As of March 31, 2007, the Company's outstanding balance on the facility was \$51.0 million and the weighted average interest rate was 7.57%. As of September 28, 2007, the Company's outstanding net debt was zero as proceeds from the divestitures of our wireless network business were used to pay down the debt.

(b) Financing

In February 2005, the Company entered into an agreement with National City Vendor Finance, LLC to finance \$0.59 million in software, maintenance and support fees of one of its IT systems. The interest rate for the financing is at 4.2% per annum. Principal and interest payments of \$0.05 million are payable quarterly through January 2008. As of March 31, 2007, \$0.2 million was outstanding on this financing.

Note 10. Significant Customers

The following table presents our key customers from continuing operations for the periods presented and the percentage of net sales made to such customers (in millions):

Key Customers	Three Months ended March 31, 2006		Three Months ended March 31, 2007	
	\$	%	\$	%
U.S. Navy	\$ 7.4	22.5 %	\$ 9.4	19.1 %
U.S. Army	\$ 0.9	2.7 %	\$ 10.0	20.4 %
FMS	\$	0.0 %	\$ 5.5	11.2 %

The customers are all part of our Government Services segment. Our top five customers accounted for approximately 47% and 60% of our total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007, respectively.

Note 11. Segment Information

The Company has historically organized its business along service lines to include three reportable segments: Wireless Network Services, Enterprise Network Services and Government Network Services. The Wireless Network Services segment was discontinued in the first quarter of 2007 see Note 6. Certain income and charges that are not allocated to segments in the Company's management reports because they

are not considered in evaluating the segments' operating performance are categorized as reconciling items in the table below. Unallocated charges are related to corporate expenses previously allocated to the discontinued wireless network services segment, share based compensation charges and related tax adjustments, and expenses related to the stock option investigation that was completed in September 2007. Revenues and operating income generated by the Company's reporting segments for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007 are as follows (in millions).

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2006	2007
Revenues:		
Enterprise Network Services	12.6	12.0
Government Network Services	20.3	37.0
Total revenues from continuing operations	\$ 32.9	49.0
Operating income (loss):		
Enterprise Network Services	(1.7)	(2.1)
Government Network Services	2.2	1.9
Reconciling items	(2.2)	(3.1)
Total operating loss from continuing operations	\$ (1.7)	\$ (3.3)

Note 12. Related Party Transactions

On May 30, 2002, the Company issued an aggregate of 90,000 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, at an aggregate purchase price of \$45.0 million, in a private placement to entities affiliated with one of the directors of the Company (40,000 shares), to a brother of the previous Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company (10,000 shares) and to an unrelated third-party investor (40,000 shares). The Company received \$44.9 million of net proceeds. Each share of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock is initially convertible into 100 shares of Common Stock for a conversion price of \$5.00 per share, which was the fair market value of the common stock at the closing, at the option of the holder at any time, subject to certain provisions in the Series B Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement. The Series B Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement had a lock-up provision, which has expired prior to March 5, 2004, on which date 40,000 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock were converted into 4,000,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock. On April 5, 2006, 15,483 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock were converted into 1,548,300 shares of the Company's Common Stock.

Through March 31, 2007, the Company had received notices from the holders to convert an aggregate number of 80,000 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock into an aggregate 8,000,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock. On March 31, 2007, the total liquidation preference equaled \$5.0 million.

In 2003, in connection with the Company's acquisition of a company in its Enterprise Network Services business, the Company assumed certain facility lease obligations relating to facilities that were owned by the previous shareholders. The lease expense, which approximates \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 30, 2006 and 2007, is reflected in the statements of operations.

In connection with the Company's acquisition of TLA in January 2005, the Company assumed certain facility lease obligations for a facility owned by the previous shareholders. The lease expense, which approximates \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, is reflected in continuing operations in the consolidated statements of operations.

On February 17, 2006, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to divest all of its operations in Mexico for total approximate cash consideration of \$18.0 million subject to adjustments for the closing net asset calculations, with \$1.5 million payable in cash on signing of the Equity Purchase Agreement and \$16.5 million by means of a secured promissory note payable in installments through December 2006,

which approximates the net book value of the operations. The purchaser, Sakoki LLC, is a newly-formed entity controlled by Massih Tayebi. Although Massih Tayebi has no current role with the Company, he was a co-founder of the Company, having served as Chief Executive Officer from inception in 1994 through September 2000 and as a director from inception through April 2002. In addition, as of July 31, 2007, Massih Tayebi owns or controls approximately 8.2% of the total voting power of the Company's capital stock. He is also the brother of Masood Tayebi, who was the Company's Chairman of the Board of Directors until March 6, 2007. Masood Tayebi had no personal financial interest in the transaction and has no role with the entity that has purchased the Mexico Operations. The transaction was approved by the disinterested members of the Company's Board of Directors after consideration of other expressions of interest and an independent valuation analysis.

The final closing balance sheet as of February 17, 2006 resulted in net asset adjustments aggregating to a total approximate \$18.9 million consideration, \$1.5 million which was paid on February 17, 2006, with the remaining \$17.4 million payable by means of the promissory note in installments through December 31, 2006 with an interest rate of 7.5% per annum. On June 26, 2006, the Company entered into an Addendum with the buyer to finalize the closing net asset calculations, pursuant to which the parties agreed that the resulting total purchase price was \$18.9 million. The Addendum also provided for a conditional waiver that permits the purchaser to make the payment due on August 17, 2006 by September 30, 2006, and for the installments due on November 17, 2006 and December 31, 2006 to be made on or before December 29, 2006. Failure to make the payments on such later dates would have resulted in a restoration of the original terms of the note. The first scheduled note payment of \$3.3 million was received from the buyer on May 19, 2006, and the second scheduled note payment of \$5.5 million was received in installments of \$5.2 million on September 29, 2006 and \$0.3 million on October 10, 2006. The remaining note receivable balance of \$9.5 million which included accrued interest through December 29, 2006, was paid in full in on December 29, 2006.

Note 13. Legal Matters

Contingencies

IPO Securities Litigation

Beginning in June 2001, the Company and certain of its officers and directors were named as defendants in several parallel class action shareholder complaints filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, now consolidated under the caption, *In re Wireless Facilities, Inc. Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation*, Case No. 01-CV-4779. In the amended complaint, the plaintiffs allege that the Company, certain of its officers and directors, and the underwriters of the Company's initial public offering (IPO) violated section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 and section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 based on allegations that the Company's registration statement and prospectus failed to disclose material facts regarding the compensation to be received by, and the stock allocation practices of, the IPO underwriters. The plaintiffs seek unspecified monetary damages and other relief. Similar complaints were filed in the same court against hundreds of other public companies (Issuers) that conducted IPOs of their common stock in the late 1990s and 2000 (the IPO Cases).

In June 2004, the Issuers (including the Company) executed a settlement agreement with the plaintiffs that would, among other things, result in the dismissal with prejudice of all claims against the Issuers and their officers and directors and the assignment of certain potential Issuer claims to the plaintiffs. On February 15, 2005, the court issued a decision certifying a class action for settlement purposes and granting preliminary approval of the settlement subject to modification of certain bar orders contemplated by the settlement. On August 31, 2005, the court reaffirmed class certification and preliminary approval of the modified settlement in a comprehensive Order. On February 24, 2006, the court dismissed litigation filed against certain underwriters in connection with certain claims to be assigned under the settlement. On

April 24, 2006, the court held a Final Fairness Hearing to determine whether to grant final approval of the settlement. On December 5, 2006, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals vacated the lower court's earlier decision certifying as class actions the six IPO Cases designated as focus cases. Thereafter, the District Court ordered a stay of all proceedings in all of the IPO Cases pending the outcome of plaintiffs' petition to the Second Circuit for rehearing en banc and resolution of the class certification issue. On April 6, 2007, the Second Circuit denied plaintiffs' rehearing petition, but clarified that the plaintiffs may seek to certify a more limited class in the District Court. Accordingly, the stay remains in place and the plaintiffs and Issuers have stated that they are prepared to discuss how the settlement might be amended or renegotiated to comply with the Second Circuit's decision. Plaintiffs filed amended complaints in the six focus cases on or about August 14, 2007. The court has not yet set a deadline for the plaintiffs to file amended complaints in the other IPO lawsuits. The Company is covered by a claims-made liability insurance policy which it believes will satisfy any potential liability of the Company under this settlement. Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, and because the settlement may not receive final approval from the Court, the ultimate outcome of this matter cannot be predicted. In accordance with FASB No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies* the Company believes any contingent liability related to this claim is not probable or estimable and therefore no amounts have been accrued in regards to this matter.

2004 Securities Litigation

In August 2004, as a result of the Company's announcement on August 4, 2004 that it intended to restate its financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003, the Company and certain of its current and former officers and directors were named as defendants (Defendants) in several securities class action lawsuits filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California. These actions were filed on behalf of those who purchased, or otherwise acquired, the Company's common stock between April 26, 2000 and August 4, 2004. The lawsuits generally allege that, during that time period, Defendants made false and misleading statements to the investing public about the Company's business and financial results, causing its stock to trade at artificially inflated levels. Based on these allegations, the lawsuits allege that Defendants violated the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the plaintiffs seek unspecified damages. These actions have been consolidated into a single action *In re Wireless Facilities, Inc. Securities Litigation*, Master File No. 04CV1589-JAH. Plaintiffs filed a First Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint on April 1, 2005. Defendants filed their motion to dismiss this first amended complaint on April 14, 2005. The plaintiffs then requested leave to amend their first amended complaint. The plaintiffs filed their Second Amended Complaint on June 9, 2005, this time on behalf of those who purchased, or otherwise acquired, the Company's common stock between May 5, 2003 and August 4, 2004. Defendants filed their motion to dismiss this Second Amended Complaint on July 14, 2005. The motion to dismiss was taken under submission on October 20, 2005 and on March 8, 2006, the court granted the Defendants' motion. However, plaintiffs were granted the right to amend their complaint within 45 days and subsequently filed their Third Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint on April 24, 2006. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss this complaint on June 8, 2006. On May 7, 2007, the court denied the Defendants' motion to dismiss. Defendants filed their answer to the plaintiffs' complaint on July 13, 2007. The Company believes that the allegations lack merit and intends to vigorously defend all claims asserted. It is impossible at this time to assess whether or not the outcome of these proceedings will or will not have a material adverse effect on the Company. We have not recorded any accrual for a contingent liability associated with this legal proceeding based on the Company's belief that a liability, while possible, is not probable and any range of potential future charge cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

In 2004, two derivative lawsuits were filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California against certain of the Company's current and former officers and directors: *Pedicini v. Wireless Facilities, Inc.*, Case No. 04CV1663; and *Roth v. Wireless Facilities, Inc.*, Case No. 04CV1810. These actions were consolidated into a single action in *In re Wireless Facilities, Inc. Derivative Litigation*, Lead

Case No 04CV1663-JAH. The factual allegations in these lawsuits are substantially similar to those in the class action lawsuits, but the plaintiffs in these lawsuits assert claims for breach of fiduciary duty, gross mismanagement, abuse of control, waste of corporate assets, violation of Sarbanes Oxley Act section 304, unjust enrichment and insider trading. The plaintiffs in these lawsuits seek unspecified damages and equitable and/or injunctive relief. The lead plaintiff filed a consolidated complaint on March 21, 2005. On May 3, 2005, the defendants filed motions to dismiss this action, to stay this action pending the resolution of the consolidated non-derivative securities case pending in the Southern District of California, and to dismiss the complaint against certain non-California resident defendants. Pursuant to a request by the Court, Defendants motions were withdrawn without prejudice pending a decision on defendants motion to dismiss the complaint against the non-California resident defendants. On March 20, 2007, the Court ruled that it lacked personal jurisdiction over five of the six non-California defendants and dismissed them from the federal derivative complaint. On March 27, 2007, plaintiffs filed an amended derivative complaint setting forth all of the same allegations from the original complaint and adding allegations regarding the Company s stock option granting practices. Basically, plaintiffs allege that the Company backdated or springloaded employee stock option grants so that the options were granted at less than fair market value. The amended complaint names all of the original defendants (including those dismissed for lack of jurisdiction) as well as nine new defendants. On July 2, 2007, the non-California resident defendants moved to dismiss the complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction. That motion is set to be heard on November 5, 2007. Once the court has decided the issue of personal jurisdiction, the Company, along with any remaining individual defendant found subject to the court s jurisdiction, may again move to dismiss the complaint as to them.

In April 2007, another derivative complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Hameed v. Tayebi, 07-CV-0680 BTM(RBB) (the Hameed Action), against several of the Company s current and former officers and directors. The allegations in this new derivative complaint mirror the amended allegations in the 2004 federal derivative action. Pursuant to a Court order and agreement between the parties, the defendants need not respond to the complaint in the Hameed Action until the Court rules on the motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction currently pending in the 2004 derivative litigation. Once the court in that matter has decided the issue of personal jurisdiction, the parties will meet and confer regarding defendants response to the Hameed Action. At this time, we are unable to form a professional judgment that an unfavorable outcome is either probable or remote. Moreover, if an unfavorable outcome should eventually occur, we are not at this time able to estimate the amount or range of possible loss.

In August and September 2004, two virtually identical derivative lawsuits were filed in California Superior Court for San Diego County against certain of the Company s current and former officers and directors. These actions contain factual allegations similar to those of the federal lawsuits, but the plaintiffs in these cases assert claims for violations of California s insider trading laws, breaches of fiduciary duty, abuse of control, gross mismanagement, waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment. The plaintiffs in these actions seek unspecified damages, equitable and/or injunctive relief and disgorgement of all profits, benefits and other compensation obtained by defendants. These lawsuits have been consolidated into one action *In re Wireless Facilities, Inc. Derivative Litigation*, California Superior Court, San Diego County, Lead Case No. GIC 834253. The plaintiffs filed a Consolidated Shareholder Derivative Complaint on October 14, 2004. This action has been stayed pending a decision in federal court on a motion to dismiss the federal derivative lawsuits. The parties will appear before the judge in October 2007 to apprise the court of the status of the federal action. The Company believes that the allegations lack merit and intends to vigorously defend all claims asserted. It is impossible at this time to assess whether or not the outcome of these proceedings will or will not have a material adverse effect on the Company. We have not recorded any accrual for a contingent liability associated with this legal proceeding based on the Company s belief that a liability, while possible, is not probable and any range of potential future charge cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

2007 Securities Litigation

In March and April 2007, there were three federal class actions filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California against the Company and several of its current and former officers and directors. These class action lawsuits followed the Company's March 12, 2007 public announcement that it was conducting a voluntary internal review of its stock option granting processes. These actions have been consolidated into a single action, *In re Wireless Facilities, Inc. Securities Litigation II*, Master File No. 07-CV-0482-BTM-NLS. A consolidated class action complaint has not been filed. At this time, we are unable to form a professional judgment that an unfavorable outcome is either probable or remote. Moreover, if an unfavorable outcome should eventually occur, we are not at this time able to estimate the amount or range of possible loss.

Other Litigation

In January 2005, a former independent contractor of the Company filed a lawsuit in Brazil against the Company's subsidiary, WFI de Brazil, to which he had been assigned for a period of time. He sought to be designated an employee of WFI de Brazil and entitled to severance and related compensation pursuant to Brazilian labor law. The individual sought back wages, vacation pay, stock option compensation and related benefits in excess of \$0.5 million. This matter was argued before the appropriate labor court in July 2005 and in July, 2006, the labor court awarded the individual the Brazilian currency equivalent of approximately \$0.3 million for his back wages, vacation pay and certain other benefits. The Company filed an appeal in the matter on July 20, 2006 and is challenging the basis for the award on several theories. The Company has accrued approximately \$0.3 million as of March 31, 2007 related to this matter. On August 22, 2007, the appeals court partially upheld the Company's appeal, although it upheld the individual's designation as an employee. The court is reviewing possible damage calculations before publishing a final decision. The Company's counsel is preparing a motion for clarification of the judgment due to omissions in the decision.

On March 28, 2007, three plaintiffs, on behalf of a purported class of similarly situated employees and contractors, filed a lawsuit against the Company in the Superior Court of the State of California, Alameda County. The suit alleges various violations of the California Labor Code and seeks payments for allegedly unpaid straight time and overtime, meal period pay and associated penalties. The Company and the plaintiffs have agreed to venue for the suit in San Diego County. Based on our research to date, the Company has not concluded that it has any liability in the case. The Company believes that the allegations lack merit and intends to vigorously defend all claims asserted. It is impossible at this time to assess whether or not the outcome of these proceedings will or will not have a material adverse effect on the Company. We have not recorded any accrual for a contingent liability associated with this legal proceeding based on our belief that a liability, while possible, is not probable and any range of potential future charge cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

On May 3, 2007, the Company announced that it had filed a lawsuit against a former employee, Vincent Donlan, who previously served as its stock option administrator and left the Company in mid-2004, and his spouse. The lawsuit seeks to recover damages resulting from the theft by Donlan of Company stock options and common stock valued in excess of \$6.3 million. The thefts, which appear to have taken place during 2002 and 2003, were discovered through the Company's review of its past practices related to the granting and pricing of employee stock options with the assistance of its outside counsel and forensic computer consultants. The complaint also alleges that Donlan attempted to cover up the scheme by, among other things, deleting entries from the Company's records. The Company had promptly reported this discovery to the SEC in March 2007 when the theft was discovered. The SEC commenced an enforcement action against Donlan, and the U.S. Attorney's Office forwarded a grand jury subpoena to the Company seeking records related to Donlan and our historical option granting practices. The SEC filed a federal lawsuit and obtained a temporary restraining order and asset freeze against Donlan and his spouse.

The U.S. Attorney's Office indicted Donlan for the theft and he plead guilty to federal criminal charges. The Company has cooperated with, and intends to continue to cooperate with both the SEC and the U.S. Attorney's Office on this matter and otherwise.

In addition to the foregoing matters, from time to time, the Company may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm the Company's business. The Company is currently not aware of any such legal proceedings or claims that we believe will have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse affect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This report contains forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, will, should, expect, plan, anticipate, believe, estimate, potential or continue, the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially. Factors that may cause our results to differ include, but are not limited to: changes in the scope or timing of our projects; changes or cutbacks in spending by the U.S. Department of Defense, which could cause delays or cancellations of key government contracts; slowdowns in telecommunications infrastructure spending in the United States and globally, which could delay network deployment and reduce demand for our services; the timing, rescheduling or cancellation of significant customer contracts and agreements, or consolidation by or the loss of key customers; failure to successfully consummate acquisitions or integrate acquired operations; the rate of growth of adoption of WLAN and wireless security systems by enterprises; and competition in the marketplace which could reduce revenues and profit margins.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither we, nor any other person, assume responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the forward-looking statements. We are under no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements after the filing of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to conform such statements to actual results or to changes in our expectations.

Certain of the information set forth herein, including costs and expenses that exclude the impact of stock compensation expense and amortization costs of purchased intangibles in 2006 and 2007, may be considered non-GAAP financial measures. We believe this information is useful to investors because it provides a basis for measuring the operating performance of our business and our cash flow, excluding the effect of stock compensation expense that would normally be included in the most directly comparable measures calculated and presented in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Our management uses these non-GAAP financial measures along with the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures in evaluating our operating performance, capital resources and cash flow. Non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information presented in compliance with GAAP, and non-financial measures as reported by KRATOS may not be comparable to similarly titled amounts reported by other companies.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our unaudited consolidated financial statements and the related notes and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-Q. Readers are also urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by us which attempt to advise interested parties of the factors which affect our business, including without limitation the disclosures made under the caption Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, under the caption Risks Related to Our Business, and the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our Annual Report filed on Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2006 and other reports and filings made with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Overview

Historical Structure

In 2006, we were an independent provider of outsourced engineering and network deployment services, security systems engineering and integration services and other technical services for the wireless communications industry, the U.S. government, and enterprise customers.

Former Operating Segments

In 2006, we had three operating segments which consisted of our Wireless Network Services (WNS) segment, our Enterprise Network Services (ENS) segment, and our Government Network Services

segment, also known as WFI Government Services, Inc. In the first quarter of 2007 we discontinued the WNS segment and all financial information related to this segment has been presented as discontinued operations. For additional information regarding our operating segments, see Note 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Wireless Network Services Segment

Our Wireless Network Services segment historically consisted of two primary services: Wireless Engineering Services and Wireless Network Deployment Services.

Wireless Engineering Services

Wireless Engineering Services (which was sold in June 2007 and has been reflected as discontinued operations) provided network engineering and business consulting services for all pre-deployment planning for wireless carriers, including technology assessment, market analysis, and business plan development. This service area studied and analyzed the traffic patterns, population density, and topography and propagation environment in each market under consideration. It analyzed the financial, engineering, competitive and technology issues applicable to a proposed technology or network deployment project.

Wireless Deployment Services

Wireless Deployment Services (which was sold in July 2007 and has been reflected as discontinued operations) provided a range of services for the full design and deployment of wireless networks carrier customers. Such services included: Radio Frequency Engineering; Spectrum Relocation; Fixed Network Engineering; Site Development; and Installation and Optimization Services.

Government Network Services Segment

Our Government Network Services segment primarily serves the Federal Department of Defense and Federal Information Technology and Engineering services markets. These markets include the following:

- the maintenance and life cycle extension of legacy weapons
- the maintenance and development of command and control systems
- technical, engineering and other services at military weapons and targets ranges, and,
- the design, development, deployment, integration and management of communications and information networks.

Enterprise Network Services Segment

Our Enterprise Network Services segment is primarily focused on state, local, and municipal government and commercial customers. We provide system design, deployment, integration, monitoring and support services for security systems and other enterprise networks. These services relate to applications such as total facility monitoring and installation of building security, access control, video surveillance, temperature control and fire alarm. We provide services that combine such systems and offer integrated solutions on an Ethernet-based platform. We also offer solutions that combine voice, data, electronic security and building automation systems with fixed or wireless connectivity solutions.

Corporate Transformation

In 2006 and 2007, we undertook a transformation strategy whereby we divested our wireless-related businesses and chose to aggressively pursue business with the federal government, primarily the

U.S. Department of Defense, through strategic acquisitions. These divestitures and acquisitions are described in more detail below.

Sale and Discontinuance of Significant Subsidiaries

In December 2005, our Board made the decision to exit our Mexican operations and certain of our other deployment businesses in South America. Prior to this decision, these operations had been reported in our WNS segment. We determined that these operations met the criteria to be classified as held for sale. Accordingly, we reflected these operations as discontinued in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* in our financial statements as of and for the year ended 2005. The other South American operations were substantially shut down as of the end of December 2005.

On February 17, 2006, we entered into an Equity Purchase Agreement to sell all of the stock of our wholly owned subsidiaries (i) WFI de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V., (ii) WFI de Mexico, Servicios de Administracion, S. de R.L. de C.V., (iii) WFI de Mexico, Servicios de Ingenieria, S. de R.L. de C.V., (iv) WFI Services de Mexico S.A. de C.V., (v) WFI Asesoria en Administracion, S.C; and (vi) WFI Asesoria en Telecomunicaciones, S.C. (the Mexico Operations) to Sakoki LLC. The transaction closed on March 10, 2006.

The Equity Purchase Agreement provided that we would receive total approximate consideration of \$18.9 million, with \$1.5 million in cash and the balance by a secured promissory note. As of December 31, 2006, we had received all installment payments due under the promissory note.

The impact of the divestiture has been reflected in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2006. There was no gain or loss realized on the sale since the business was sold at its net carrying value.

On December 28, 2006, our Board approved a plan to divest portions of our business where critical mass had not been achieved. This plan involved the divestiture of our EMEA operations and remaining South American operations. We determined that these operations met the criteria to be classified as held for sale. Accordingly, we have reflected these operations as discontinued in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* in our financial statements commencing as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006.

On March 9, 2007, we completed the sale of our EMEA operations to LCC Wireless Engineering Services Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of LCC International, Inc. (LCCI) in a cash for stock transaction valued at \$4 million. The sale of EMEA generated a gain of \$3.3 million which was recorded in the first quarter of 2007.

On April 20, 2007, we completed the sale of all of the issued and outstanding equity interests of our wholly owned subsidiary WFI de Brazil Techlogia en Telecomunicaciones LTDA, to Strategic Project Services, LLC (SPS). The consideration included the assumption of substantially all outstanding liabilities of WFI Brazil, nominal cash consideration, and additional earn-out consideration based on 25% of net receivables collected subsequent to the closing date. We recorded an impairment charge in the fourth quarter of 2006 of approximately \$5.2 million to reduce the current carrying value of the South American operations to their estimated fair value less selling costs.

On June 4, 2007, the Company completed the sale to LCCI of the assets used in the conduct of the operation of the Company's Wireless Engineering Services portion of the wireless network services segment that provides engineering services to the non-government wireless communications industry in the United States.

The aggregate consideration in connection with the sale was \$46 million, subject to certain adjustments. LCCI delivered a subordinated promissory note for the principal amount of \$21.6 million

subject to working capital adjustments, and paid \$17 million in cash at the closing, and we have retained an estimated \$7.4 million in net accounts receivable of the business, subject to working capital adjustments.

On July 5, 2007, we sold the \$21.6 million subordinated promissory note taken in the sale of assets to LCCI. We received approximately \$19.6 million in net cash proceeds, reflecting a discount from par value of less than five percent and aggregate transaction fees of approximately \$1 million. The note was acquired by a fund affiliated with Silver Point Capital, L.P. We are not providing any guaranty for LCCI's payment obligations. Certain post closing adjustments that, under the terms of the sale of our U.S. Wireless Engineering business are expected to be made to the principal amount of the Note, may instead be made by payments between the Company and LCCI or between Silver Point and the Company, as applicable.

On August 10, 2007, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, we provided the closing balance sheet working capital calculation, which indicated a \$2.6 million working capital adjustment was due to the Company as an increase to the balance of the Subordinated Promissory Note. LCCI has 30 days to review the calculation and notify us of any dispute. On September 11, 2007, the Company received a letter from LCCI challenging the Company's notice and data supporting the calculations. The Company and LCCI are working to resolve the issues as soon as practicable.

On July 24, 2007, we completed the sale to an affiliate of Platinum Equity of our Wireless Deployment services portion of the wireless network services segment. The total consideration for the acquisition was \$24 million including \$18 million in cash at closing, subject to typical post closing working capital adjustments, and an aggregate \$6 million in a three-year earn-out arrangement through 2010. The deal includes a Transition Services Agreement for the transition of certain services for a period of six months and the deployment business employees will remain our employees until October 1, 2007; under an employee leasing arrangement with Platinum. The assets sold to Platinum Equity include all of our Wireless Deployment business, and the Wireless Facilities name.

We determined that the U.S. engineering and U.S. deployment operations met the criteria to be classified as held for sale in the first quarter of 2007. Accordingly, we have reflected these operations as discontinued and assessed these assets for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. The Company determined that the assets of the U.S. deployment operations were impaired and recorded a loss of approximately \$13.4 million in the first quarter of 2007. The fair value of the assets was determined by utilizing the sale price less costs to sell the business. We recorded a gain in discontinued operations from the sale of the U.S. engineering operations of \$14.8 million in the second quarter of 2007.

The determination that the U.S. engineering business and U.S. deployment operations met the criteria to be classified as held for sale in the first quarter of 2007 was also a triggering event under SFAS 142 *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS 142) that resulted in an accelerated review of our goodwill and intangibles assets with indefinite lives. In accordance with SFAS 142, the Company allocated the goodwill for the WNS reporting unit based upon the fair value of the engineering business and the deployment business. The fair values used were based upon market information obtained as a result of the sale of the businesses. This resulted in an impairment of approximately \$7.2 million related to goodwill for this reporting unit which was recorded in the first quarter of 2007.

In addition, in accordance with EITF 87-24, *Allocation of Interest to Discontinued Operations* (EITF 87-24), interest expense incurred on the debt that was required to be repaid as a result of the sales of our wireless network services business was allocated to discontinued operations for the periods presented. During the three months ended March 31, 2007 interest expense allocated to discontinued operations was approximately \$1.1 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2006 no interest expense was allocated to discontinued operations as we entered into our current credit agreement on October 2, 2006.

Transition to New Company Name

As noted above, the final wireless related divestiture of the Company's Wireless Deployment business included the sale of the Company's name, Wireless Facilities, Inc. Accordingly, the Company announced on September 12, 2007 the change of its corporate name to Kratos Defense & Security Solutions, Inc. and it began trading under its new ticker (*KTOS*) on September 17, 2007.

Description of Business

A complete description of our business is set forth in Form 10-K filed with the SEC on September 11, 2007.

Current Organization

Our current organization is consistent with our primary customer sets and strategic focus. We currently have two primary types of target markets for our business operations within our Government Network Services (WGS) segment and our Enterprise Network Services (ENS) segment: federal government; and state, local, municipal and commercial customers. Our WGS business has certain areas of focus and expertise which are defined as: Communications & Technology, Technical Resources, and Engineering Design and Solutions. Our Enterprise Business and our Enterprise Network Services Segment, is focused on State, Local, Municipal and Commercial customers. We maintain regional offices where our primary resources and customers are located.

WGS Segment Primary Customers and Services

Our WGS segment serves primarily the United States Department of Defense marketplace and the federal information technology services market, which includes the engineering and technical services related to the maintenance and lifecycle extension of weapon systems, operations and ancillary services for military weapons and targets ranges, installation of command and control systems and equipment, and, the design, development, deployment, integration and management of communications and information networks.

ENS Segment Primary Customers and Services

Our ENS segment provides system design, deployment, integration, monitoring and support services for non-federal, state, local and municipal governments and civilian customers. This type of non-federal government customer work has been traditionally segregated into systems related to security, data, access control, video surveillance, temperature control and fire alarm. We provide services that combine such systems and offer integrated solutions on Ethernet-based and IP based platforms. We also offer solutions that combine overall security and safety, voice, data, electronic security and building automation systems with fixed or wireless connectivity solutions.

Critical Accounting Principles and Estimates

For a discussion of our complete critical accounting matters, please refer to Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, in our 2006 Report on Form 10-K under the heading Critical Accounting Matters.

Revenue recognition. We have derived a significant percentage of our revenue from long-term contracts and accounted for these contracts under the provisions of Statement of Position 81-1, Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts. Revenue on time and materials contracts is recognized as services are rendered at contracted labor rates plus material and other direct costs incurred. Revenue on fixed-price contracts is recognized using the

percentage-of-completion method based on the ratio of total costs incurred to date compared to estimated total costs to complete the contract. Estimates of costs to complete include material, direct labor, overhead, and allowable general and administrative expenses for our government contracts. These cost estimates are reviewed and, if necessary, revised monthly on a contract-by-contract basis. If, as a result of this review, we determine that a loss on a contract is probable, then the full amount of estimated loss is charged to operations in the period it is determined that it is probable a loss will be realized from the full performance of the contract. In certain instances in which it is impractical to estimate the final outcome of the project margin, but it is certain that we will not incur a loss on the project, we may record revenue equal to cost incurred, at zero margin. In the event that our cost incurred to date may be in excess of our funded contract value, we may defer those costs until the associated contract value has been funded by the customer. Once the final estimate of the outcome of the project margin is determined, we will record revenue using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting based on the ratio of total costs incurred to date compared to the estimated total costs to complete the project. Significant management judgments and estimates, including but not limited to the estimated costs to complete projects, must be made and used in connection with the revenue recognized in any accounting period. The revenue we recognize in a given reporting period depends on: (1) the costs we have incurred for individual projects; (2) our then current estimate of the total remaining costs to complete individual projects; and (3) the current estimated contract value associated with the projects. If, in any period, we increase or decrease our estimate of the total costs to complete a project, and/or reduce or increase the associated contract value, revenue for that period would be impacted. As a result, our gross margin in such period and in future periods may be affected. To the extent that our estimates fluctuate over time or differ from actual results, gross margins in subsequent periods may vary significantly from our estimates. Material differences may result in the amount and timing of our revenue for any period if management made different judgments or utilized different estimates.

A cancellation, schedule delay, or modification of a fixed-price contract which is accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method may adversely affect our gross margins for the period in which the contract is modified or cancelled. Under certain circumstances, a cancellation or negative modification could result in us having to reverse revenue that we recognized in a prior period, thus significantly reducing the amount of revenues we recognize for the period in which the adjustment is made. Correspondingly, a positive modification may positively affect our gross margins. In addition, a schedule delay or modifications can result in an increase in estimated cost to complete the project, which would also result in an impact to our gross margin.

In addition, many of our contracts include milestone billings. If a contract is terminated or if the scope of a contract changes prior to a milestone billing, the amount of revenue we recognize may change, based upon the specific termination clauses of the contract, which would affect our revenue and gross margin in the period in which the contract is terminated or the scope is changed.

During the reporting periods contained herein, we did experience revenue and margin adjustments of certain projects based on the aforementioned factors.

Long-lived and Intangible Assets. We account for long-lived assets in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (SFAS 144). SFAS 144 addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. This Statement requires that long-lived assets be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability is measured by comparing the carrying amount of an asset to the expected future net cash flows generated by the asset. If it is determined that the asset may not be recoverable and if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated fair value, an impairment charge is recognized to the extent of the difference. SFAS 144 requires companies to separately report discontinued operations, including components of an entity that either have been disposed of (by sale, abandonment or in a distribution to owners) or classified

as held for sale. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

In accordance with SFAS 144, we assess the impairment of identifiable intangibles and long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors we consider important which could individually or in combination trigger an impairment review include the following:

- significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business;
- significant negative industry or economic trends;
- significant decline in our stock price for a sustained period; and
- our market capitalization relative to net book value.

If we determined that the carrying value of intangibles and long-lived assets may not be recoverable based upon the existence of one or more of the above indicators of impairment, we would record an impairment equal to the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its estimated fair value.

On a quarterly basis, we assess whether events or changes in circumstances have occurred that potentially indicate the carrying value of long-lived assets may not be recoverable.

Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets. We evaluate our goodwill and intangible assets for impairment pursuant to SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS 142), which provides that goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized but tested for impairment annually which we do in the fourth quarter or more frequently if circumstances indicate potential impairment. These events or circumstances could include a significant change in the business climate, legal factors, operating performance indicators, competition or sale or disposition of a significant portion of a reporting unit. The impairment test is comprised of two steps:

- (1) A reporting unit's fair value is compared to its carrying value. The carrying values of each reporting unit are determined by specifically identifying and allocating the assets and liabilities of the Company to each reporting unit based on headcount, relative revenues or costs, or other methods as deemed appropriate by management. If the fair value is less than its carrying value, impairment is indicated;
- (2) If impairment is indicated in the first step, it is measured by comparing the implied fair value of goodwill and intangible assets to their carrying value at the reporting unit level.

The fair value of each reporting unit is estimated using a discounted cash flow methodology or market information if it is available. The use of the discounted cash flow methodology requires significant judgments including estimation of future cash flows, which is dependent on internal forecasts, estimation of the long-term rate of growth for our business, the useful life over which cash flows will occur, and determination of our weighted average cost of capital. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value and/or goodwill impairment for each reporting unit. We allocate goodwill to reporting units based on the reporting unit expected to benefit from the combination. We reassign goodwill using a relative fair value allocation approach.

Comparison of Results for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2006 to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2007

Revenues. Revenues increased \$16.1 million from \$32.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 to \$49.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007. This increase was primarily

due to \$18.2 million in revenues from MRC, which was acquired in October 2006, partially offset by decreases due to program delays and program reductions from two of our Department of Defense (Department of Defense (DOD)) customers in our Government Network segment, as well as slight reductions in our Enterprise and Wireless Network segments.

Revenues by operating segment for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2007 are as follows (in millions):

	2006	2007	\$ change	% change
Enterprise Network Services	\$ 12.6	\$ 12.0	\$ (0.6)	(4.8)%
Government Network Services	20.3	37.0	16.7	82.3 %
Total revenues	\$ 32.9	\$ 49.0	\$ 16.1	48.9 %

As described in the section Critical Accounting Principles and Estimates and in the footnotes to our unaudited consolidated financial statements, a portion of our revenue is derived from fixed-price contracts whereby revenue is calculated using the percentage-of-completion method based on the ratio of total costs incurred to date compared to estimated total costs to complete the contract. These estimates are reviewed monthly on a contract-by-contract basis, and are revised periodically throughout the life of the contract such that adjustments to profit resulting from revisions are made cumulative to the date of the revision. Significant management judgments and estimates, including the estimated costs to complete project, which determine the project's percent complete, must be made and used in connection with the revenue recognized in any accounting period. Material differences may result in the amount and timing of our revenue for any period if management makes different judgments or utilizes different estimates.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues increased from \$26.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 to \$41.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 primarily as a result of the increase in revenues from MRC. Gross margin during the three months ended March 31, 2007 decreased from 18.8% in the first quarter of 2006 to 14.9%. The decrease in gross margin primarily resulted from an increased mix of Government network services business, which generally reports the classification of cost elements based upon definitions in accordance with government contracting regulations. As a result, cost of revenues in the 2007 periods includes certain cost elements that would otherwise be classified as SG&A expense under a commercial contract.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) increased from \$7.9 million in the three months ended March 31, 2006 to \$9.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2007. The increase was due to the increase in SG&A as a result of the MRC acquisition. In addition, amortization of costs of purchased intangibles increased from \$0.4 million to \$0.7 million in the first quarter of 2006 to 2007, respectively. Excluding amortization of costs of purchased intangibles SG&A increased from \$7.5 million to \$8.4 million, or decreased from 22.8% of revenues to 17.1% of revenues, due partially to the classification of cost elements for the increased mix of government contracts as described above.

Stock Option Investigation and Related Fees. The costs in the first quarter of 2007 of \$1.5 million were comprised of legal, accounting and other professional fees related to our Equity Award Review which was completed in September 2007. We anticipate that additional fees of approximately \$11 million to \$13 million will be incurred during 2007 related to this review and other related items.

Other Income (Expense), Net. Net other income increased from \$0.2 million to \$0.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively. Interest expense increased in 2007, due primarily to interest from the Line of Credit borrowings used to fund the acquisition of MRC. In accordance with EITF 87-24, *Allocation of Interest to Discontinued Operations* (EITF 87-24), interest expense incurred on the debt of \$1.1 million for the period ended March 31, 2007 that was required to be repaid as a result of the sales of our wireless network services business was allocated to discontinued

operations for the periods presented. See Note 6, significant transactions. The increase of \$0.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2006 was primarily a result of an increase in other income of \$0.5 million as the result of a sale of assets.

Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes. Provision (benefit) for income taxes increased from a benefit of \$0.8 million or a rate of 53.3% on \$1.5 million of loss before income taxes in the first quarter of 2006 to a provision of \$0.2 million or a negative 7.1% rate on a loss before income taxes of \$2.8 million. The tax provision in the first quarter of 2007 was primarily due to an increase in the deferred tax liability related to temporary differences on indefinite life intangibles that were not offset by deferred tax assets due to the full valuation allowance we have recorded on these assets. During the first quarter of 2007, the Company implemented FIN 48 to account for uncertain tax position resulting in a charge to retained earnings of \$0.1 million.

Loss from Discontinued Operations. Loss from discontinued operations changed from a loss of \$0.1 million to a loss of \$17.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively. The increased loss was primarily due to impairment of assets related to the Wireless Deployment business of \$13.4 million and an impairment of goodwill related to this business of \$7.2 million, partially offset by a gain of \$3.3 million on the sale of the EMEA operations in the first quarter of 2007.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our sources of liquidity include cash and cash equivalents, cash from operations and other external sources of funds. As of March 31, 2007, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$8.0 million and restricted cash of \$1.0 million. The restricted cash was related to a \$1.0 million standby letter of credit for performance of an international contract that we acquired with MRC. The Company has replaced the letter of credit with one issued under its KeyBank facility. The original letter of credit and restricted cash was released in the second quarter of 2007.

Our operating cash flow is used to finance trade accounts receivable, fund capital expenditures and make strategic acquisitions. Financing trade accounts receivable is necessary because, on average, the customers and payers for our services do not pay us as quickly as we pay our vendors and employees for their goods and services primarily due to contractual billing milestones that must be achieved to enable us to bill our customers. Capital expenditures consist primarily of investment in field equipment, computer hardware and software and improvement of our physical properties in order to maintain suitable conditions to conduct our business.

Cash from continuing operations is primarily derived from our customer contracts in progress and associated changes in working capital components. Cash used by continuing operations was \$5.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and cash provided by continuing operations was \$2.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007. The improvement was due to an improvement in collections of accounts receivable, primarily as a result of the achievement of contractual billing milestones that enabled us to bill our customers. Our Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) decreased from 110 days at December 31, 2006 to 101 days at March 31, 2007.

Cash used by investing activities from continuing operations was \$6.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to cash provided by investing activities of \$2.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007. During the three months ended March 31, 2006, investing activities included cash paid of \$7.3 million related to contingent consideration related to prior acquisitions and capital expenditures of \$0.7 million, partially offset by proceeds received from the disposition of our Mexican operations of \$1.5 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, investing activities included capital expenditures of \$0.7 million and cash received for the sale of our EMEA operations of \$2.9 million. See Notes 6 and 7 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements for further discussion of our acquisitions and divestitures.

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Cash provided by financing activities from continuing operations was \$6.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006. The positive cash flow from financing activities for this period consisted primarily of \$7.0 million of proceeds from the Line of Credit (LOC). Cash used by financing activities from continuing operations was \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007. Borrowings of \$4.0 million under the LOC were offset by payments of \$4.0 million under the LOC and repayment of capital lease obligations of \$0.1 million.

Cash generated by discontinued operations was \$4.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006. Cash used by discontinued operations was \$1.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007.

We intend to fund our cash requirements with cash flows from operating activities, proceeds from the sale of our European, US engineering and deployment WNS divisions, and borrowings under our Senior Credit Facility.

Our credit facility contains customary events of default, including payment defaults, breaches of representations and warranties, and covenant defaults. As of June 30, 2007, we were in technical default of this agreement as we had not yet filed our Report on Form 10-K and 2006 audited financial statements. On April 6, 2007, we entered into an amendment to the credit agreement whereby KeyBank waived this technical default and provided an extension through April 30, 2007 for filing our Report on Form 10-K and 2006 audited financial statements. On June 1, 2007, we entered into a second amendment to the credit agreement whereby KeyBank extended the original waiver for filing our Report on Form 10-K and 2006 audited financial statements and the quarterly unaudited financial statements for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007 through September 30, 2007 and reduced the total Facility to \$50 million to reflect the net pay downs of the revolving line of credit resulting from the divestiture of our EMEA business in March 2007 and the divestiture of our domestic engineering business. In addition, the second amendment provides for the further reduction of our credit facility to \$35 million effective upon receipt of principal payments under the note received from the buyer of the domestic engineering business, which occurred on July 3, 2007. On September 28, 2007, we received an additional waiver from KeyBank extending the waiver for filing our quarterly unaudited financial statements for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007 through October 19, 2007 and changing the minimum liquidity ratio for the period ended September 30, 2007 from 1.35 to 1.10. As of March 31, 2007, the Company's outstanding balance on the facility was \$51.0 million and the weighted average interest rate was 7.57%. As of September 28, 2007, the Company's outstanding net debt was zero as proceeds from the divestitures of our wireless network business were used to pay down the debt.

We believe these sources should be sufficient to meet our cash needs for the foreseeable future. However, if we become subject to significant judgments, settlements or fines related to the matters discussed in Note 13 Legal Matters to the unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report, or any other matters, we could be required to make significant payments that could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, potentially impacting our ability to access the capital markets and our compliance with our debt covenants.

As discussed in Part II, Item 1A, Risk Factors section of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our quarterly and annual operating results have fluctuated in the past and may vary in the future due to a variety of factors, many of which are external to our control. If the conditions in our industry deteriorate or our customers cancel or postpone projects or if we are unable to sufficiently increase our revenues or further reduce our expenses, we may experience, in the future, a significant long-term negative impact to our financial results and cash flows from operations, thus limiting our available liquidity and capital resources.

Balance Sheet Changes

Our total assets have decreased from \$337.0 million as of December 31, 2006 to \$306.6 million as of March 31, 2007. The impairment of our Wireless Network Services segment goodwill of \$7.2 million and the impairment of assets related to our wireless network deployment business of \$13.4 million that we recorded in the first quarter of 2007 had a significant impact on the reduction of total assets between those periods. See Note 6 for a further discussion of this item.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

In the fourth quarter of 2006, the Company entered into an \$85 million credit facility with KeyBank National Association (KeyBank) to fund its October 2, 2006 acquisition of Madison Research Technology Corporation (MRC) replacing the Company's previous credit facility of \$15 million. MRC was a privately-held technical solutions and services company focused on advanced telecommunications programs, software and IT solutions, product solutions and space programs. The purchase price was approximately \$73.8 million and included a \$4.6 million working capital adjustment and a \$6.9 million holdback to secure the Company's indemnity rights. The Company paid \$62.1 million at closing and, in April 2007, the Company paid the \$4.6 million working capital adjustment and \$1.5 million of the holdback. The remaining holdback will be released, subject to indemnity right, in installments occurring in October 2007 and April 2008.

The weighted average interest rate of the Company's debt was 7.57% and we had drawn \$51 million on the facility as of March 31, 2007.

Other than our normal recurring trade payables, expense accruals, operating and capital leases, and working capital adjustments and purchase holdbacks related to our acquisition of MRC which are currently expected to be funded through existing working capital and future cash flows from operations and professional fees expected to be incurred related to our stock option review of approximately \$13 million to \$14 million, we have no other material commitments. Other future cash requirements may include the payment of certain tax contingencies and potential future acquisitions. We continue to evaluate and use new technology including electronic equipment and software in our business operations. Additional capital expenditure may be required as deemed necessary, in order to stay competitive and effectively service our customers.

Related Party Transactions

For detailed information regarding related party transactions, see Note 12 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157). This new standard provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities and information about the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value, the information used to measure fair value, and the effect of fair value measurements on earnings. This framework is intended to provide increased consistency in how fair value determinations are made under various existing accounting standards which permit, or in some cases require, estimates of fair market value. SFAS 157 also expands financial statement disclosure requirements about a company's use of fair value measurements, including the effect of such measures on earnings. The provisions of SFAS 157 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are in the process of determining the impact of this statement on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*. This standard permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. This option is available to all entities, including not-for-profit organizations. Most of the provisions in Statement 159 are elective; however, the amendment to FASB Statement No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities* applies to all entities with available-for-sale and trading securities. Some requirements apply differently to entities that do not report net income. The FASB's stated objective in issuing this standard is as follows: to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions.

The fair value option established by Statement 159 permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. A business entity will report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings (or another performance indicator if the business entity does not report earnings) at each subsequent reporting date. A not-for-profit organization will report unrealized gains and losses in its statement of activities or similar statement. The fair value option: (a) may be applied instrument by instrument, with a few exceptions, such as investments otherwise accounted for by the equity method; (b) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs); and (c) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments.

Statement 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply the provisions of FASB Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. We are currently evaluating if it will elect the fair value option for any of its eligible financial instruments and other items.

In May 2007, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) FIN 48-1 Definition of Settlement in FASB Interpretation No. 48 (FSP FIN 48-1). FSP FIN 48-1 provides guidance on how to determine whether a tax position is effectively settled for the purpose of recognizing previously unrecognized tax benefits. FSP FIN 48-1 is effective retroactively to January 1, 2007.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk in connection with changes in interest rates, primarily in connection with outstanding balances under its credit facility with KeyBank National Association. Based on the Company's average outstanding balances during the three months ended March 31, 2007 a 1% change in the LIBOR rate would impact the Company's financial position and results of operations by approximately \$510 thousand over the next year. We currently do not utilize any derivative financial instruments to hedge interest rate risks. Cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2007 were \$8.0 million and are primarily invested in money market interest bearing accounts. A hypothetical 10% adverse change in the average interest rate on our money market cash investments and short-term investments would have had no material effect on net income for the three months ended March 31, 2007.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the Exchange Act)) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports pursuant to the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Security and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely

decisions regarding required disclosure. Under the supervision of, and with the participation of, our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act.

As previously disclosed in Item 9A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, we determined that as of December 31, 2006, there were material weaknesses affecting our internal control over financial reporting and, as a result of those weaknesses, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of that date.

In addition, the Company failed to classify its wireless engineering and deployment businesses as held for sale and discontinued operations as of March 31, 2007 resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying value of the assets of the deployment business. The Company also omitted certain disclosures from the March 31, 2007 financial statements. The aggregation of these items constituted a material weakness and are indicative that the material weaknesses identified as of December 31, 2006 have not been remediated as of March 31, 2007. Management has concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of March 31, 2007. The Company corrected the classification of its wireless engineering and deployment businesses and disclosed them as discontinued operations, recorded the adjustments to the carrying value of the assets in the deployment business, and revised the financial statement disclosures to include all omitted items in this Report on Form 10-Q. Accordingly, management believes that the consolidated financial statements included in this quarterly report fairly present, in all material respects, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

Management intends to continue to evaluate and perform test procedures regarding the effectiveness of our controls over financial reporting over the coming months.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

On October 2, 2006 we completed the acquisition of Madison Research Corporation. We continue to integrate MRC's historical internal controls over financial reporting into our own internal controls over financial reporting. Accordingly, certain changes have been made and will continue to be made to our internal controls over financial reporting until such time as this integration is complete.

Except as described above, there were no changes in our internal control over financial accounting and reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2007 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Contingencies

IPO Securities Litigation

Beginning in June 2001, the Company and certain of its officers and directors were named as defendants in several parallel class action shareholder complaints filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, now consolidated under the caption, *In re Wireless Facilities, Inc. Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation*, Case No. 01-CV-4779. In the amended complaint, the plaintiffs allege that the Company, certain of its officers and directors, and the underwriters of the Company's IPO violated section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 and section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 based on allegations that the Company's registration statement and prospectus failed to disclose material facts regarding the compensation to be received by, and the stock allocation practices of, the IPO underwriters. The plaintiffs seek unspecified monetary damages and other relief. Similar complaints were filed in the same court against hundreds of other public companies (Issuers) that conducted IPOs of their common stock in the late 1990s and 2000 (the IPO Cases).

In June 2004, the Issuers (including the Company) executed a settlement agreement with the plaintiffs that would, among other things, result in the dismissal with prejudice of all claims against the Issuers and their officers and directors and the assignment of certain potential Issuer claims to the plaintiffs. On February 15, 2005, the court issued a decision certifying a class action for settlement purposes and granting preliminary approval of the settlement subject to modification of certain bar orders contemplated by the settlement. On August 31, 2005, the court reaffirmed class certification and preliminary approval of the modified settlement in a comprehensive Order. On February 24, 2006, the court dismissed litigation filed against certain underwriters in connection with certain claims to be assigned under the settlement. On April 24, 2006, the court held a Final Fairness Hearing to determine whether to grant final approval of the settlement. On December 5, 2006, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals vacated the lower court's earlier decision certifying as class actions the six IPO Cases designated as focus cases. Thereafter, the District Court ordered a stay of all proceedings in all of the IPO Cases pending the outcome of plaintiffs' petition to the Second Circuit for rehearing en banc and resolution of the class certification issue. On April 6, 2007, the Second Circuit denied plaintiffs' rehearing petition, but clarified that the plaintiffs may seek to certify a more limited class in the District Court. Accordingly, the stay remains in place and the plaintiffs and Issuers have stated that they are prepared to discuss how the settlement might be amended or renegotiated to comply with the Second Circuit's decision. Plaintiffs filed amended complaints in the six focus cases on or about August 14, 2007. The court has not yet set a deadline for the plaintiffs to file amended complaints in the other IPO lawsuits. Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, and because the settlement may not receive final approval from the Court, the ultimate outcome of this matter cannot be predicted. In accordance with FASB No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies* the Company believes any contingent liability related to this claim is not probable or estimable and therefore no amounts have been accrued in regards to this matter.

2004 Securities Litigation

In August 2004, as a result of the Company's announcement on August 4, 2004 that it intended to restate its financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003, the Company and certain of its current and former officers and directors were named as defendants (Defendants) in several securities class action lawsuits filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California. These actions were filed on behalf of those who purchased, or otherwise acquired, the Company's common stock between April 26, 2000 and August 4, 2004. The lawsuits generally allege that, during that time period, Defendants made false and misleading statements to the investing

public about the Company's business and financial results, causing its stock to trade at artificially inflated levels. Based on these allegations, the lawsuits allege that Defendants violated the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the plaintiffs seek unspecified damages. These actions have been consolidated into a single action *In re Wireless Facilities, Inc. Securities Litigation*, Master File No. 04CV1589-JAH. Plaintiffs filed a First Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint on April 1, 2005. Defendants filed their motion to dismiss this first amended complaint on April 14, 2005. The plaintiffs then requested leave to amend their first amended complaint. The plaintiffs filed their Second Amended Complaint on June 9, 2005, this time on behalf of those who purchased, or otherwise acquired, the Company's common stock between May 5, 2003 and August 4, 2004. Defendants filed their motion to dismiss this Second Amended Complaint on July 14, 2005. The motion to dismiss was taken under submission on October 20, 2005 and on March 8, 2006, the court granted the Defendants' motion. However, plaintiffs were granted the right to amend their complaint within 45 days and subsequently filed their Third Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint on April 24, 2006. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss this complaint on June 8, 2006. On May 7, 2007, the court denied the Defendants' motion to dismiss. Defendants filed their answer to the plaintiffs' complaint on July 13, 2007. The Company believes that the allegations lack merit and intends to vigorously defend all claims asserted. It is impossible at this time to assess whether or not the outcome of these proceedings will or will not have a material adverse effect on the Company. We have not recorded any accrual for a contingent liability associated with this legal proceeding based on the Company's belief that a liability, while possible, is not probable and any range of potential future charge cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

In 2004, two derivative lawsuits were filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California against certain of the Company's current and former officers and directors: *Pedicini v. Wireless Facilities, Inc.*, Case No. 04CV1663; and *Roth v. Wireless Facilities, Inc.*, Case No. 04CV1810. These actions were consolidated into a single action in *In re Wireless Facilities, Inc. Derivative Litigation*, Lead Case No 04CV1663-JAH. The factual allegations in these lawsuits are substantially similar to those in the class action lawsuits, but the plaintiffs in these lawsuits assert claims for breach of fiduciary duty, gross mismanagement, abuse of control, waste of corporate assets, violation of Sarbanes Oxley Act section 304, unjust enrichment and insider trading. The plaintiffs in these lawsuits seek unspecified damages and equitable and/or injunctive relief. The lead plaintiff filed a consolidated complaint on March 21, 2005. On May 3, 2005, the defendants filed motions to dismiss this action, to stay this action pending the resolution of the consolidated non-derivative securities case pending in the Southern District of California, and to dismiss the complaint against certain non-California resident defendants. Pursuant to a request by the Court, Defendants' motions were withdrawn without prejudice pending a decision on defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint against the non-California resident defendants. On March 20, 2007, the Court ruled that it lacked personal jurisdiction over five of the six non-California defendants and dismissed them from the federal derivative complaint. On March 27, 2007, plaintiffs filed an amended derivative complaint setting forth all of the same allegations from the original complaint and adding allegations regarding the Company's stock option granting practices. Basically, plaintiffs allege that the Company backdated or springloaded employee stock option grants so that the options were granted at less than fair market value. The amended complaint names all of the original defendants (including those dismissed for lack of jurisdiction) as well as nine new defendants. On July 2, 2007, the non-California resident defendants moved to dismiss the complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction. That motion is set to be heard on November 5, 2007. Once the court has decided the issue of personal jurisdiction, the Company, along with any remaining individual defendant found subject to the court's jurisdiction, may again move to dismiss the complaint as to them.

In April 2007, another derivative complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, *Hameed v. Tayebi*, 07-CV-0680 BTM(RBB) (the *Hameed Action*), against several of the Company's current and former officers and directors. The allegations in this new derivative complaint mirror the amended allegations in the 2004 federal derivative action. Pursuant to a

Court order and agreement between the parties, the defendants need not respond to the complaint in the Hameed Action until the Court rules on the motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction currently pending in the 2004 derivative litigation. Once the court in that matter has decided the issue of personal jurisdiction, the parties will meet and confer regarding defendants' response to the Hameed Action. At this time, we are unable to form a professional judgment that an unfavorable outcome is either probable or remote. Moreover, if an unfavorable outcome should eventually occur, we are not at this time able to estimate the amount or range of possible loss.

In August and September 2004, two virtually identical derivative lawsuits were filed in California Superior Court for San Diego County against certain of the Company's current and former officers and directors. These actions contain factual allegations similar to those of the federal lawsuits, but the plaintiffs in these cases assert claims for violations of California's insider trading laws, breaches of fiduciary duty, abuse of control, gross mismanagement, waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment. The plaintiffs in these actions seek unspecified damages, equitable and/or injunctive relief and disgorgement of all profits, benefits and other compensation obtained by defendants. These lawsuits have been consolidated into one action *In re Wireless Facilities, Inc. Derivative Litigation*, California Superior Court, San Diego County, Lead Case No. GIC 834253. The plaintiffs filed a Consolidated Shareholder Derivative Complaint on October 14, 2004. This action has been stayed pending a decision in federal court on a motion to dismiss the federal derivative lawsuits. The parties will appear before the judge in October 2007 to apprise the court of the status of the federal action. The Company believes that the allegations lack merit and intends to vigorously defend all claims asserted. It is impossible at this time to assess whether or not the outcome of these proceedings will or will not have a material adverse effect on the Company. We have not recorded any accrual for a contingent liability associated with this legal proceeding based on the Company's belief that a liability, while possible, is not probable and any range of potential future charge cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

2007 Securities Litigation

In March and April 2007, there were three federal class actions filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California against the Company and several of its current and former officers and directors. These class action lawsuits followed the Company's March 12, 2007 public announcement that it is conducting a voluntary internal review of its stock option granting processes. These actions have been consolidated into a single action, *In re Wireless Facilities, Inc. Securities Litigation II*, Master File No. 07-CV-0482-BTM-NLS. A consolidated class action complaint has not been filed. At this time, we are unable to form a professional judgment that an unfavorable outcome is either probable or remote. Moreover, if an unfavorable outcome should eventually occur, we are not at this time able to estimate the amount or range of possible loss.

Other Litigation

In January 2005 a former independent contractor of the Company filed a lawsuit in Brazil against the Company's subsidiary, WFI de Brazil, to which he had been assigned for a period of time. He sought to be designated an employee of WFI de Brazil and entitled to severance and related compensation pursuant to Brazilian labor law. The individual sought back wages, vacation pay, stock option compensation and related benefits in excess of \$0.5 million. This matter was argued before the appropriate labor court in July 2005 and in July, 2006, the labor court awarded the individual the Brazilian currency equivalent of approximately \$0.3 million for his back wages, vacation pay and certain other benefits. The Company filed an appeal in the matter on July 20, 2006 and challenged the basis for the award on several theories. The Company has accrued approximately \$0.3 million as of December 31, 2006 related to this matter. On August 22, 2007, the appeals court partially upheld the Company's appeal, although it upheld the individual's designation as an employee. The court is reviewing possible damage calculations before

publishing a final decision. The Company's counsel is preparing a motion for clarification of the judgment due to omissions in the decision. The Company is unable to determine the ultimate outcome of this matter.

On March 28, 2007, three plaintiffs, on behalf of a purported class of similarly situated employees and contractors, filed a lawsuit against the Company in the Superior Court of the State of California, Alameda County. The suit alleges various violations of the California Labor Code and seeks payments for allegedly unpaid straight time and overtime, meal period pay and associated penalties. The Company and the plaintiffs have agreed to venue for the suit in San Diego County. Based on our research to date, the Company has not concluded that it has any liability in the case. The Company believes that the allegations lack merit and intends to vigorously defend all claims asserted. It is impossible at this time to assess whether or not the outcome of these proceedings will or will not have a material adverse effect on the Company. We have not recorded any accrual for a contingent liability associated with this legal proceeding based on our belief that a liability, while possible, is not probable and any range of potential future charge cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

On May 3, 2007, the Company announced that it has filed a lawsuit against a former employee, Vincent Donlan, who previously served as its stock option administrator and left the Company in mid-2004, and his spouse. The lawsuit seeks to recover damages resulting from the theft by Donlan of Company stock options and common stock valued in excess of \$6.3 million. The thefts, which appear to have taken place during 2002 and 2003, were discovered through the Company's review of its past practices related to the granting and pricing of employee stock options with the assistance of its outside counsel and forensic computer consultants. The complaint also alleges that Donlan attempted to cover up the scheme by, among other things, deleting entries from the Company's records. The Company had promptly reported this discovery to the SEC in March 2007 when the theft was discovered. The SEC commenced an enforcement action against Donlan, and the U.S. Attorney's Office forwarded a grand jury subpoena to the company seeking records related to Donlan and our historical option granting practices. The SEC filed a federal lawsuit and obtained a temporary restraining order and asset freeze against Donlan and his spouse. The U.S. Attorney's Office indicted Donlan for the theft and he plead guilty to the federal criminal charges. The Company has cooperated with, and intends to continue to cooperate with both the SEC and the U.S. Attorney's Office on this matter and otherwise.

In addition to the foregoing matters, from time to time, the Company may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm the Company's business. The Company is currently not aware of any such legal proceedings or claims that we believe will have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business

You should carefully consider the following risk factors and all other information contained herein as well as the information included in this Annual Report, and other reports and filings made with the SEC in evaluating our business and prospects. Risks and uncertainties, in addition to those we describe below, that are not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of the following risks occur, our business and financial results could be harmed and the price of our common stock could decline. You should also refer to the other information contained in this report, including our unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes.

The matters relating to our internal review of our stock option granting practices and the restatement of our financial statements have exposed us to civil litigation claims, regulatory proceedings and government proceedings which could burden the Company and have a material adverse effect on us.

Our current executive management team, which has been in place since 2004, initiated the Equity Award Review in the summer of 2006 in reaction to media reports regarding stock option granting practices of public companies. The Equity Award Review was conducted with oversight from the Board and assistance from our outside counsel, Morrison & Foerster. In February 2007, the Board appointed a Special Committee of the Board to review the adequacy of the Equity Award Review and the recommendations of management regarding historical option granting practices, and to make recommendations and findings regarding those practices and individual conduct. The Special Committee was not charged with making, and did not make, any evaluation of the accounting determinations or tax adjustments. The Special Committee was comprised of a non-employee director who had not served on our Compensation Committee before 2005.

The Equity Award Review encompassed all grants of options to purchase shares of our common stock and other equity awards made since two months prior to our IPO in November 1999 through December 2006. We also reviewed all option grants that were entered into our stock option database (Equity Edge) after our IPO with a grant date before November 1999, as well as other substantial grants issued prior to our IPO, consisting of more than 14,000 grants. We further reviewed all option grants with a grant date that preceded an employee's date of hire. As part of the review, interviews of 18 current and former officers, directors, employees and attorneys were conducted, and more than 40 million pages of electronic and hard copy documents were searched for relevant information. The Special Committee also conducted its own separate review of the option granting practices during the tenure of current executive management team through additional interviews and document collection and review with the assistance of its own separate counsel, Pillsbury Winthrop, and FTI Consulting.

The Equity Award Review established the absence of contemporaneous evidence supporting a substantial number of the previously-recorded option grants, substantially all of which were made in the period from 1998 through late 2003. During this period of time, in some instances, documents, data and interviews suggest that option grants were prepared or finalized days or, in some cases, weeks or months after the option grant date recorded in our books. The affected grants include options issued to certain newly-hired employees but dated prior to their employment start dates and options issued to non-employees, including advisors to the Board erroneously designated as employees. The Special Committee also concluded that certain former employees and former officers participated in making improper option grants, including the selection of grant dates with the benefit of hindsight and in the deferral of the recording of otherwise approved option grants.

In light of the Equity Award Review, the Audit Committee of our Board concluded that our prior financial statements for periods from 1998 through our filing of interim financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2006, can no longer be relied upon and must be restated. Our management determined that, from fiscal year 1998 through fiscal year 2005, we had unrecorded non-cash equity-based compensation charges associated with our equity incentive plans. These charges are material to our financial statements for the years ended December 31, 1998 through 2005, the periods to which such charges would have related. Previously filed annual reports on Form 10-K and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q affected by the restatements have not been and will not be amended and should not be relied upon.

Our past stock option granting practices and the restatement of our prior financial statements have exposed and may continue to expose us to greater risks associated with litigation, regulatory proceedings and government inquiries and enforcement actions. As described in Part II, Item 1, Legal Proceedings, several derivative complaints have been filed in state and federal courts against our current directors, some

of our former directors and some of our current and former executive officers pertaining to allegations relating to stock option grants. The SEC has initiated an informal inquiry into our historical stock option granting practices and we received a subpoena from the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of California for the production of documents relating to our historical stock option granting practices, which could result in civil and/or criminal actions seeking, among other things, injunctions against us and the payment of significant fines and penalties by us. We are cooperating with the SEC and the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of California, and expect to continue to do so.

We have not been in compliance with The Nasdaq Stock Market's continued listing requirements and remain subject to the risk of our stock being delisted from The Nasdaq Global Select Market, which would have a material adverse effect on us and our stockholders.

Due to the Equity Award Review and resulting restatements, we could not timely file with the SEC our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 or our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the periods ended March 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007. As a result, and as described in Part II, Item 1, Legal Proceedings, we were not in compliance with the filing requirements for continued listing on The Nasdaq Global Select Market as set forth in Marketplace Rule 4310(c)(14) and were subject to delisting from The Nasdaq Global Select Market. Until we file our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the periods ended March 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007, we will continue to be in non-compliance with Marketplace Rule 4310(c)(14), and our common stock may be delisted from The Nasdaq Select Global Market. If our stock is delisted, it would be uncertain when, if ever, our common stock would be relisted. If a delisting did happen, the price of our stock and the ability of our stockholders to trade in our stock could be adversely affected and, depending on the duration of the delisting, some institutions whose charters disallow holding securities in unlisted companies might sell our shares, which could have a further adverse effect on the price of our stock.

The process of restating our financial statements, making the associated disclosures, and complying with SEC requirements are subject to uncertainty and evolving requirements.

We have worked with our outside legal counsel and our independent registered public accounting firms to make our filings comply with all related requirements. Nevertheless the issues surrounding our historical stock option grant practices are complex and the regulatory guidelines or requirements continue to evolve. There can be no assurance that further SEC and other requirements will not evolve and that we will not be required to further amend this and other filings. In addition to the cost and time to amend financial reports, such amendments may have a material adverse affect on investors and common stock price and could result in a delisting of our common stock from The Nasdaq Global Select Market.

A number of our current and former executive officers and directors have been named as parties to several derivative action lawsuits arising from our internal option review, and there is a possibility of additional lawsuits, all of which could require significant management time and attention and result in significant legal expenses.

We are subject to a number of lawsuits purportedly on behalf of the Company against certain of our current and former executive officers and board members, and we may become the subject of additional private lawsuits. Subject to certain limitations, we are obligated to indemnify our current and former directors, officers and employees in connection with the investigation of our historical stock option practices and such lawsuits. The expenses associated with these lawsuits may be significant, the amount of time to resolve these lawsuits is unpredictable and defending these lawsuits may divert management's attention from the day-to-day operations of our business, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, business, results of operations and cash flows.

Ongoing government inquiries relating to our past stock option practices may be time consuming and expensive and could result in injunctions, fines and penalties that may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The inquiries by the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the SEC into our past stock option practices are ongoing. We have cooperated with the DOJ and the SEC and expect to continue to do so. The period of time necessary to resolve these inquiries is uncertain, and we cannot predict the outcome of these inquiries or whether we will face additional government inquiries, investigations or other actions related to our historical stock option grant practices. Subject to certain limitations, we are obligated to indemnify our current and former directors, officers and employees in connection with the investigation of our historical stock option practices, these DOJ and SEC inquiries and any future government inquiries, investigations or actions. These inquiries could require us to expend significant management time and incur significant legal and other expenses, and could result in civil and criminal actions seeking, among other things, injunctions against us and the payment of significant fines and penalties by us, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, business, results of operations and cash flow.

We face intense competition from many competitors that have greater resources than we do, which could result in price reductions, reduced profitability or loss of market share.

We operate in highly competitive markets and generally encounter intense competition to win contracts from many other firms, including mid-tier federal contractors with specialized capabilities and large defense and IT services providers. Competition in our markets may increase as a result of a number of factors, such as the entrance of new or larger competitors, including those formed through alliances or consolidation. These competitors may have greater financial, technical, marketing and public relations resources, larger client bases and greater brand or name recognition than we do. These competitors could, among other things:

- divert sales from us by winning very large-scale government contracts, a risk that is enhanced by the recent trend in government procurement practices to bundle services into larger contracts;
- force us to charge lower prices; or
- adversely affect our relationships with current clients, including our ability to continue to win competitively awarded engagements in which we are the incumbent.

If we lose business to our competitors or are forced to lower our prices, our revenue and our operating profits could decline. In addition, we may face competition from our subcontractors who, from time-to-time, seek to obtain prime contractor status on contracts for which they currently serve as a subcontractor to us. If one or more of our current subcontractors are awarded prime contractor status on such contracts in the future, it could divert sales from us or could force us to charge lower prices, which could cause our margins to suffer.

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate significantly as a result of factors outside of our control, which could cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

We expect our revenue and operating results to vary from quarter to quarter. As a result, our operating results may fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors, which could cause the price of our common stock to decline. Factors that may affect our operating results include those listed in this Risk Factors section and others such as:

- fluctuations in revenue recognized on contracts;
- variability in demand for our services and solutions;
- commencement, completion or termination of contracts during any particular quarter;

- timing of award or performance incentive fee notices;
- timing of significant bid and proposal costs;
- variable purchasing patterns under the GSA Schedule 70 Contracts, government wide acquisition contracts (GWACs), blanket purchase agreements and other Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (ID/IQ) contracts;
- strategic decisions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions, divestitures, spin-offs and joint ventures;
- strategic investments or changes in business strategy;
- changes in the extent to which we use subcontractors;
- seasonal fluctuations in our staff utilization rates;
- federal government shutdowns or temporary facility closings;
- fluctuations in demand for outsourced network services or engineering services;
- changes in our effective tax rate including changes in our judgment as to the necessity of the valuation allowance recorded against our deferred tax assets, and
- the length of sales cycles.

Reductions in revenue in a particular quarter could lead to lower profitability in that quarter because a relatively large amount of our expenses are fixed in the short-term. We may incur significant operating expenses during the start-up and early stages of large contracts and may not be able to recognize corresponding revenue in that same quarter. We may also incur additional expenses when contracts expire, are terminated or are not renewed.

In addition, payments due to us from federal government agencies may be delayed due to billing cycles or as a result of failures of government budgets to gain congressional and administration approval in a timely manner. The federal government's fiscal year ends September 30. If a federal budget for the next federal fiscal year has not been approved by that date in each year, our clients may have to suspend engagements that we are working on until a budget has been approved. Any such suspensions may reduce our revenue in the fourth quarter of that year or the first quarter of the subsequent year. The federal government's fiscal year end can also trigger increased purchase requests from clients for equipment and materials. Any increased purchase requests we receive as a result of the federal government's fiscal year end would serve to increase our third or fourth quarter revenue, but will generally decrease profit margins for that quarter, as these activities generally are not as profitable as our typical offerings.

Our business could be adversely affected by changes in budgetary priorities of the Federal Government.

Because we derive a significant portion of our revenue from contracts with the Federal Government, we believe that the success and development of our business will continue to depend on our successful participation in Federal Government contract programs. Changes in Federal Government budgetary priorities could directly affect our financial performance. A significant decline in government expenditures, a shift of expenditures away from programs that call for the types of services that we provide, or a change in Federal Government contracting policies could cause Federal Governmental agencies to reduce their expenditures under contracts, to exercise their right to terminate contracts at any time without penalty, not to exercise options to extend contracts, or to delay or not enter into new contracts. Any of those actions could seriously harm our business, prospects, financial condition or operating results. Moreover, although our contracts with governmental agencies often contemplate that our services will be performed over a period of several years, Congress usually must approve funds for a given program each government fiscal

year and may significantly reduce or eliminate funding for a program. Significant reductions in these appropriations by Congress could have a material adverse effect on our business. Additional factors that could have a serious adverse effect on our Federal Government contracting business include:

- changes in Federal Government programs or requirements;
- budgetary priorities limiting or delaying Federal Government spending generally, or by specific departments or agencies in particular, and changes in fiscal policies or available funding, including potential governmental shutdowns;
- reduction in the Federal Government's use of technology and/or professional services & solutions firms; and
- an increase in the number of contracts reserved for small businesses which could result in our inability to compete directly for these prime contracts.

Our contracts with the Federal Government may be terminated or adversely modified prior to completion, which could adversely affect our business.

Federal Government contracts generally contain provisions, and are subject to laws and regulations, that give the Federal Government rights and remedies not typically found in commercial contracts, including provisions permitting the Federal Government to:

- terminate our existing contracts;
- reduce potential future income from our existing contracts;
- modify some of the terms and conditions in our existing contracts;
- suspend or permanently prohibit us from doing business with the Federal Government or with any specific government agency;
- impose fines and penalties;
- subject us to criminal prosecution;
- subject the award of some contracts to protest or challenge by competitors, which may require the contracting federal agency or department to suspend our performance pending the outcome of the protest or challenge and which may also require the government to solicit new proposals for the contract or result in the termination, reduction or modification of the awarded contract;
- suspend work under existing multiple year contracts and related task orders if the necessary funds are not appropriated by Congress;
- decline to exercise an option to extend an existing multiple year contract; and
- claim rights in technologies and systems invented, developed or produced by us.

The Federal Government may terminate a contract with us either for convenience (for instance, due to a change in its perceived needs or its desire to consolidate work under another contract) or if we default by failing to perform under the contract. If the Federal Government terminates a contract with us for convenience, we generally would be entitled to recover only our incurred or committed costs, settlement expenses and profit on the work completed prior to termination. If the Federal Government terminates a contract with us based upon our default, we generally would be denied any recovery for undelivered work, and instead may be liable for excess costs incurred by the Federal

Government in procuring undelivered items from an alternative source and other damages as authorized by law. As is common with government contractors, we have experienced and continue to experience occasional performance issues under some of

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our contracts. We may in the future receive show-cause or cure notices under contracts that, if not addressed to the Federal Government's satisfaction, could give the government the right to terminate those contracts for default or to cease procuring our services under those contracts.

Our Federal Government contracts typically have terms of one or more base years and one or more option years. Many of the option periods cover more than half of the contract's potential term. Federal governmental agencies generally have the right not to exercise options to extend a contract. A decision to terminate or not to exercise options to extend our existing contracts could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain of our Federal Government contracts also contain organizational conflict of interest clauses that could limit our ability to compete for certain related follow-on contracts. For example, when we work on the design of a particular solution, we may be precluded from competing for the contract to install that solution. While we actively monitor our contracts to avoid these conflicts, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to avoid all organizational conflict of interest issues.

If we fail to establish and maintain important relationships with government entities and agencies, our ability to successfully bid for new business may be adversely affected.

To develop new business opportunities, we primarily rely on establishing and maintaining relationships with various government entities and agencies. We may be unable to successfully maintain our relationships with government entities and agencies, and any failure to do so could materially adversely affect our ability to compete successfully for new business.

Failure to maintain strong relationships with other government contractors could result in a decline in our revenue.

In our federal business we often act as a subcontractor or in teaming arrangements in which we and other contractors bid together on particular contracts or programs. As a subcontractor or team member, we often lack control over fulfillment of a contract, and poor performance on the contract could tarnish our reputation, even when we perform as required. We expect to continue to depend on relationships with other contractors for a portion of our revenue in the foreseeable future. Moreover, our revenue and operating results could be materially adversely affected if any prime contractor or teammate chooses to offer a client services of the type that we provide or if any prime contractor or teammate teams with other companies to independently provide those services.

We cannot guarantee that our contracts will result in actual revenue.

There can be no assurance that our contracts will result in actual revenue in any particular period, or at all, or that any contract will be profitable. The actual receipt and timing of any revenue is subject to various contingencies, many of which are beyond our control. The actual receipt of revenue on contracts may never occur or may change because a program schedule could change, the program could be canceled, a contract could be reduced, modified or terminated early, or an option that we had assumed would be exercised not being exercised. Further, while many of our federal government contracts require performance over a period of years, Congress often appropriates funds for these contracts for only one year at a time. Consequently, our contracts typically are only partially funded at any point during their term, and all or some of the work intended to be performed under the contracts will remain unfunded pending subsequent Congressional appropriations and the obligation of additional funds to the contract by the procuring agency. Our estimates of contract value are based on our experience under such contracts and similar contracts. However, there can be no assurances that all, or any, of such estimated contract value will be recognized as revenue.

Loss of our GSA contracts or GWACs would impair our ability to attract new business.

We are a prime contractor under several GSA contracts and GWAC schedule contracts. We believe that our ability to continue to provide services under these contracts will continue to be important to our business because of the multiple opportunities for new engagements each contract provides. If we were to lose our position as prime contractor on one or more of these contracts, we could lose substantial revenues and our operating results could suffer. GSA contracts and other GWACs typically have a one or two-year initial term with multiple options exercisable at the government client's discretion to extend the contract for one or more years. We cannot be assured that our government clients will continue to exercise the options remaining on our current contracts, nor can we be assured that our future clients will exercise options on any contracts we may receive in the future.

If we fail to attract and retain skilled employees or employees with the necessary security clearances, we might not be able to perform under our contracts or win new business.

The growth of our business and revenue depends in large part upon our ability to attract and retain sufficient numbers of highly qualified individuals who have advanced information technology and/or engineering skills. These employees are in great demand and are likely to remain a limited resource in the foreseeable future. Further, obtaining and maintaining security clearances for employees involves a lengthy process, and it is difficult to identify, recruit and retain employees who already hold security clearances. If we are unable to recruit and retain a sufficient number of these employees, our ability to maintain and grow our business could be limited. In a tight labor market, our direct labor costs could increase or we may be required to engage large numbers of subcontractor personnel, which could cause our profit margins to suffer. In addition, some of our contracts contain provisions requiring us to staff an engagement with personnel that the client considers key to our successful performance under the contract. In the event we are unable to provide these key personnel or acceptable substitutions, the client may terminate the contract and we may lose revenue.

In addition, certain federal government contracts require us, and some of our employees, to maintain security clearances. If our employees lose or are unable to obtain security clearances, or if we are unable to hire employees with the appropriate security clearances, the client may terminate the contract or decide not to renew the contract upon its expiration. As a result, we may not derive the revenue anticipated from the contract, which, if not replaced with revenue from other contracts, could seriously harm our operating results.

Our failure to maintain appropriate staffing levels could adversely affect our business.

We can not be certain that we will be able to hire the requisite number of experienced and skilled personnel when necessary in order to service a major contract, particularly if the market for related personnel becomes competitive. Conversely, if we maintain or increase our staffing levels in anticipation of one or more projects and the projects are delayed, reduced or terminated, we may underutilize the additional personnel, which would increase our general and administrative expenses, reduce our earnings and possibly harm our results of operations. If we are unable to obtain major contracts or effectively complete such contracts due to staffing deficiencies, our revenues may decline and our business may be harmed.

If our subcontractors fail to perform their contractual obligations, our performance and reputation as a prime contractor and our ability to obtain future business could suffer.

As a prime contractor, we often rely significantly upon other companies as subcontractors to perform work we are obligated to perform for our clients. As we secure more work under our GWAC vehicles, we expect to require an increasing level of support from subcontractors that provide complementary and

supplementary services to our offerings. Depending on labor market conditions, we may not be able to identify, hire and retain sufficient numbers of qualified employees to perform the task orders we expect to win. In such cases, we will need to rely on subcontracts with unrelated companies. Moreover, even in favorable labor market conditions, we anticipate entering into more subcontracts in the future as we expand our work under our GWACs. We are responsible for the work performed by our subcontractors, even though in some cases we have limited involvement in that work.

If one or more of our subcontractors fail to satisfactorily perform the agreed-upon services on a timely basis or violate federal government contracting policies, laws or regulations, our ability to perform our obligations as a prime contractor or meet our clients' expectations may be compromised. In extreme cases, performance or other deficiencies on the part of our subcontractors could result in a client terminating our contract for default. A termination for default could expose us to liability, including liability for the agency's costs of reprocurement, could damage our reputation and could hurt our ability to compete for future contracts.

If we experience systems or service failure, our reputation could be harmed and our clients could assert claims against us for damages or refunds.

We create, implement and maintain IT solutions that are often critical to our clients' operations. We have experienced, and may in the future experience, some systems and service failures, schedule or delivery delays and other problems in connection with our work. If we experience these problems, we may:

- lose revenue due to adverse client reaction;
- be required to provide additional services to a client at no charge;
- receive negative publicity, which could damage our reputation and adversely affect our ability to attract or retain clients; and
- suffer claims for substantial damages.

In addition to any costs resulting from product or service warranties, contract performance or required corrective action, these failures may result in increased costs or loss of revenue if clients postpone subsequently scheduled work or cancel, or fail to renew, contracts.

While many of our contracts limit our liability for consequential damages that may arise from negligence in rendering services to our clients, we cannot assure you that these contractual provisions will be legally sufficient to protect us if we are sued.

In addition, our errors and omissions and product liability insurance coverage may not continue to be available on reasonable terms or in sufficient amounts to cover one or more large claims, or the insurer may disclaim coverage as to some types of future claims. As we continue to grow and expand our business into new areas, our insurance coverage may not be adequate. The successful assertion of any large claim against us could seriously harm our business. Even if not successful, these claims could result in significant legal and other costs, may be a distraction to our management and may harm our reputation.

Security breaches in sensitive federal government systems could result in the loss of clients and negative publicity.

Many of the systems we develop, install and maintain involve managing and protecting information involved in intelligence, national security and other sensitive or classified federal government functions. A security breach in one of these systems could cause serious harm to our business, damage our reputation and prevent us from being eligible for further work on sensitive or classified systems for federal government clients. We could incur losses from such a security breach that could exceed the policy limits under our errors and omissions and product liability insurance. Damage to our reputation or limitations on our eligibility for additional work resulting from a security breach in one of the systems we develop, install and maintain could materially reduce our revenue.

Our employees may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, which could cause us to lose contracts.

We are exposed to the risk that employee fraud or other misconduct could occur. Misconduct by employees could include intentional failures to comply with federal government procurement regulations, engaging in unauthorized activities or falsifying time records. Employee misconduct could also involve the improper use of our clients' sensitive or classified information, which could result in regulatory sanctions against us and serious harm to our reputation and could result in a loss of contracts and a reduction in revenues. It is not always possible to deter employee misconduct, and the precautions we take to prevent and detect this activity may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses, which could cause us to lose contracts or cause a reduction in revenues.

We may not be successful in identifying acquisition candidates and if we undertake acquisitions, they could increase our costs or liabilities and impair our revenue and operating results.

One of our strategies is to pursue growth through acquisitions. We may not be able to identify suitable acquisition candidates at prices that we consider appropriate. If we do identify an appropriate acquisition candidate, we may not be able to successfully negotiate the terms of the acquisition or finance the acquisition on terms that are satisfactory to us. Negotiations of potential acquisitions and the integration of acquired business operations could disrupt our business by diverting management attention from day-to-day operations. Acquisitions of businesses or other material operations may require additional debt or equity financing, resulting in additional leverage or dilution of ownership. We may encounter increased competition for acquisitions, which may increase the price of our acquisitions.

We have completed several acquisitions of complementary businesses in recent years, and we continually evaluate opportunities to acquire new businesses as part of our ongoing strategy. On October 2, 2006, we acquired MRC as an expansion of our Government Network Services segment, and we cannot assure you that we will obtain the anticipated benefits of this acquisition. Further, our integration of historic and future acquisitions, including MRC, will require significant management time and financial resources because we will need to integrate dispersed operations with distinct corporate cultures. We also may continue to expand our operations through business acquisitions over time. Our failure to properly integrate businesses we acquire and to manage future acquisitions successfully could seriously harm our operating results. In addition, acquired companies may not perform as well as we expect, and we may fail to realize anticipated benefits. We may issue common stock that would dilute our current stockholders' ownership and incur debt and other costs in connection with future acquisitions which may cause our quarterly operating results to vary significantly.

If we are unable to successfully integrate companies we may acquire in the future, our revenue and operating results could suffer. The integration of such businesses into our operations may result in unforeseen operating difficulties (including incompatible accounting and information management systems), may absorb significant management attention and may require significant financial resources that would otherwise be available for the ongoing development or expansion of our business. These difficulties of integration may require us to coordinate geographically dispersed organizations, integrate personnel with disparate business backgrounds and reconcile different corporate cultures. In certain acquisitions, federal acquisition regulations may require us to enter into government novation agreements, a potentially time-consuming process. In addition, we may not be successful in achieving the anticipated synergies from these acquisitions, including our strategy of offering our services to clients of acquired companies to increase our revenue. We may experience increased attrition, including, but not limited to, key employees of the acquired companies, during and following the integration of acquired companies that could reduce our future revenue.

In addition, we may need to record write-downs from future impairments of identified intangible assets and goodwill, which could reduce our future reported earnings. Acquired companies may have liabilities or adverse operating issues that we fail to discover through due diligence prior to the acquisition.

In particular, to the extent that prior owners of any acquired businesses or properties failed to comply with or otherwise violated applicable laws or regulations, or failed to fulfill their contractual obligations to the federal government or other clients, we, as the successor owner, may be financially responsible for these violations and failures and may suffer reputational harm or otherwise be adversely affected. The discovery of any material liabilities associated with our acquisitions could cause us to incur additional expenses and cause a reduction in our operating profits.

Additionally, the Small Business Administration (SBA) is enacting new regulations which will require small businesses to recertify their size standard within thirty days of any sale or merger. It is highly likely that any company we may look to acquire will have some component of small business contracts. These new regulations may impact our ability to retain all of the contracts after the acquisition.

The loss of any member of our senior management could impair our relationships with federal government clients and disrupt the management of our business.

We believe that the success of our business and our ability to operate profitably depends on the continued contributions of the members of our senior management. We rely on our senior management to generate business and execute programs successfully. In addition, the relationships and reputation that many members of our senior management team have established and maintain with federal government personnel contribute to our ability to maintain strong client relationships and to identify new business opportunities. We do not have any employment agreements providing for a specific term of employment with any member of our senior management. The loss of any member of our senior management could impair our ability to identify and secure new contracts, to maintain good client relations and to otherwise manage our business.

If we are unable to manage our growth, our business could be adversely affected.

Sustaining our growth has placed significant demands on our management, as well as on our administrative, operational and financial resources. For us to continue to manage our growth, we must continue to improve our operational, financial and management information systems and expand, motivate and manage our workforce. If we are unable to manage our growth while maintaining our quality of service and profit margins, or if new systems that we implement to assist in managing our growth do not produce the expected benefits, our business, prospects, financial condition or operating results could be adversely affected.

Our margins and operating results may suffer if we experience unfavorable changes in the proportion of cost-plus-fee or fixed-price contracts in our total contract mix.

Although fixed-price contracts entail a greater risk of a reduced profit or financial loss on a contract compared to other types of contracts we enter into, fixed-price contracts typically provide higher profit opportunities because we receive the benefit of cost savings. In contrast, cost-plus-fee contracts are subject to statutory limits on profit margins, and generally are the least profitable of our contract types. Our federal government customers typically determine what type of contract we enter into. Cost-plus-fee and fixed-price contracts in our federal business accounted for approximately 31% and 37%, respectively, of our federal business revenues for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. To the extent that we enter into more cost-plus-fee or less fixed-price contracts in proportion to our total contract mix in the future, our margins and operating results may suffer.

Our cash flow and profitability could be reduced if expenditures are incurred prior to the final receipt of a contract.

We provide various professional services and sometimes procure equipment and materials on behalf of our federal government customers under various contractual arrangements. From time to time, in order

to ensure that we satisfy our customers' delivery requirements and schedules, we may elect to initiate procurement in advance of receiving final authorization from the government customer or a prime contractor. If our government or prime contractor customers' requirements should change or if the government or the prime contractor should direct the anticipated procurement to a contractor other than us or if the equipment or materials become obsolete or require modification before we are under contract for the procurement, our investment in the equipment or materials might be at risk if we cannot efficiently resell them. This could reduce anticipated earnings or result in a loss, negatively affecting our cash flow and profitability.

We may be harmed by intellectual property infringement claims and our failure to protect our intellectual property could enable competitors to market products and services with similar features.

We may become subject to claims from our employees or third parties who assert that software and other forms of intellectual property that we use in delivering services and solutions to our clients infringe upon intellectual property rights of such employees or third parties. Our employees develop some of the software and other forms of intellectual property that we use to provide our services and solutions to our clients, but we also license technology from other vendors. If our employees, vendors, or other third parties assert claims that we or our clients are infringing on their intellectual property rights, we could incur substantial costs to defend those claims. In addition, if any of these infringement claims are ultimately successful, we could be required to: cease selling or using products or services that incorporate the challenged software or technology; obtain a license or additional licenses from our employees, vendors, or other third parties; or redesign our products and services that rely on the challenged software or technology.

In addition, if we are unable to protect our intellectual property, our competitors could market services or products similar to our services and products, which could reduce demand for our offerings.

We may be unable to prevent unauthorized parties from attempting to copy or otherwise obtain and use our technology. Policing unauthorized use of our technology is difficult, and we may not be able to prevent misappropriation of our technology, particularly in foreign countries where the laws may not protect our intellectual property as fully as those in the United States. Others, including our employees, may circumvent the trade secrets and other intellectual property that we own. Litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets and to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Any litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources, with no assurance of success.

A preference for minority-owned, small and small disadvantaged businesses could impact our ability to be a prime contractor on certain governmental procurements.

As a result of the SBA set-aside program, the federal government may decide to restrict certain procurements only to bidders that qualify as minority-owned, small or small disadvantaged businesses. As a result, we would not be eligible to perform as a prime contractor on those programs and would be restricted to a maximum of 49% of the work as a subcontractor on those programs. An increase in the amount of procurements under the SBA set-aside program may impact our ability to bid on new procurements as a prime contractor or restrict our ability to compete on incumbent work that is placed in the set-aside program.

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from a limited number of customers.

We have derived, and believe that we will continue to derive, a significant portion of our revenues from a limited number of customers. To the extent that any significant customer uses less of our services or terminates its relationship with us, our revenues could decline significantly. As a result, the loss of any

significant client could seriously harm our business. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, in our federal business two customers comprised approximately 55% of our federal business revenues, and our five largest customers accounted for approximately 80% of our total federal business revenues. None of our customers are obligated to purchase additional services from us. As a result, the volume of work that we perform for a specific customer is likely to vary from period to period, and a significant client in one period may not use our services in a subsequent period.

If our customers do not receive sufficient financing or fail to pay us for services performed, our business may be harmed.

A few of our customers in our non-federal business rely upon outside financing to pay the costs of the services we provide. These customers may fail to obtain adequate financing or experience delays in receiving financing and they may choose the services of our competitors if our competitors are willing and able to provide project financing. In addition, we have historically taken significant write-offs of our accounts receivable. While the vast majority of our customers today are large federal customers and large enterprises, it is possible that in some instances we may not receive payment for services we have already performed. If our customers do not receive adequate financing or if we are required to write off significant amounts of our accounts receivables, then our net income will decline, and our business will be harmed.

Our business is dependent upon our ability to keep pace with the latest technological changes.

The market for our services is characterized by rapid change and technological improvements. Failure to respond in a timely and cost effective way to these technological developments will result in serious harm to our business and operating results. We have derived, and we expect to continue to derive, a substantial portion of our revenues from providing innovative engineering services and technical solutions that are based upon today's leading technologies and that are capable of adapting to future technologies. As a result, our success will depend, in part, on our ability to develop and market service offerings that respond in a timely manner to the technological advances of our customers, evolving industry standards and changing client preferences.

Failure to properly manage projects may result in costs or claims.

Our engagements often involve large scale, highly complex projects. The quality of our performance on such projects depends in large part upon our ability to manage the relationship with our customers, and to effectively manage the project and deploy appropriate resources, including third-party contractors, and our own personnel, in a timely manner. Any defects or errors or failure to meet clients' expectations could result in claims for substantial damages against us. Our contracts generally limit our liability for damages that arise from negligent acts, error, mistakes or omissions in rendering services to our clients. However, we cannot be sure that these contractual provisions will protect us from liability for damages in the event we are sued. In addition, in certain instances, we guarantee customers that we will complete a project by a scheduled date. If the project experiences a performance problem, we may not be able to recover the additional costs we will incur, which could exceed revenues realized from a project. Finally, if we underestimate the resources or time we need to complete a project with capped or fixed fees, our operating results could be seriously harmed.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud.

As described in Item 4 of this Report we reported a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting related to the Company's misclassification of our wireless engineering and deployment business, the recording of an adjustment to the carrying value of the assets of the deployment business and the omission of certain disclosures from the March 31, 2007 financial statements, all of which are

collectively indicative that the material weaknesses identified in Item 9A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 have not been remediated. As a result, management was unable to conclude that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2007.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires our management to report on, and our independent auditors to attest to, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. We have an ongoing program to perform the system and process evaluation and testing necessary to comply with these requirements. We have and will continue to incur significant expenses and devote management resources to Section 404 compliance on an ongoing basis. In the event our Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer or independent registered public accounting firm determine in the future that our internal controls over financial reporting are not effective as defined under Section 404, investor perceptions may be adversely affected and could cause a decline in the market price of our stock.

In addition, from time to time we acquire businesses which could have limited infrastructure and systems of internal controls. Performing assessments of internal controls, implementing necessary changes, and maintaining an effective internal controls process is costly and requires considerable management attention, particularly in the case of newly acquired entities. Internal control systems are designed in part upon assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and all such systems, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system are met.

Because of these and other inherent limitations of control systems, there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. We also cannot assure you that we will implement and maintain adequate controls over our financial processes and reporting in the future or that additional material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal controls will not be discovered in the future. Any failure to remediate any future material weaknesses or implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm our operating results, cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations or result in material misstatements in our financial statements or other public disclosures. Inferior internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our stock.

We may need additional capital in the future to fund the growth of our business, and financing may not be available.

We currently anticipate that our available capital resources, including our line of credit, and operating cash flows will be sufficient to meet our expected working capital and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next 12 months. However, we cannot assure you that such resources will be sufficient to fund the long-term growth of our business. In particular, we may experience a negative operating cash flow due to billing milestones and project timelines in certain of our contracts.

We may raise additional funds through public or private debt or equity financings if such financings become available on favorable terms or we may expand the senior credit facility we entered into on October 2, 2006 to fund future acquisitions and for general corporate purposes. However, we have not been in compliance with the terms of that credit facility as a result of our failure to timely file our annual and quarterly financial statements, and we can provide no assurance that the lender would agree to extend additional or continuing credit under that facility. We believe that, with the filing of our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the periods ended March 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007, we are no longer in default under this facility.

Any new financing or offerings would likely dilute our stockholders' equity ownership. In addition, we cannot assure you that any additional financing we may need will be available on terms favorable to us, or at all. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, we may not be able to take advantage of unanticipated opportunities, develop new products or otherwise respond to competitive pressures. In any such case, our business, operating results or financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Litigation may harm our business or otherwise distract our management.

Substantial, complex or extended litigation could cause us to incur large expenditures and distract our management. For example, lawsuits by employees, stockholders or customers could be very costly and substantially disrupt our business. Disputes from time to time with such companies or individuals are not uncommon, and we cannot assure you that that we will always be able to resolve such disputes on terms favorable to us.

In addition, we and certain of our current and former officers and directors have been named defendants in class action and derivative lawsuits. While we believe that allegations lack merit and we intend to vigorously defend all claims asserted, we are unable to estimate what our liability in these matters may be. We may be required to pay judgments or settlements and incur expenses in connection with such matters in aggregate amounts that could have a material adverse effect on our business financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Disclosure of trade secrets could aid our competitors.

We attempt to protect our trade secrets by entering into confidentiality and intellectual property assignment agreements with third parties, our employees and consultants. However, these agreements can be breached and, if they are, there may not be an adequate remedy available to us. In addition, others may independently discover our trade secrets and proprietary information and in such cases we could not assert any trade secret rights against such party. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally obtained and is using our trade secret is difficult, expensive and time consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. If our trade secrets become known we may lose our competitive position.

Our stock price may be volatile, which may result in lawsuits against us and our officers and directors.

The stock market in general and the stock prices of government services companies in particular, have experienced volatility that has often been unrelated to or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. The market price of our common stock has fluctuated in the past and is likely to fluctuate in the future. Factors which could have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock include, but are not limited to, the following:

- quarterly variations in operating results;
- announcements of new services by us or our competitors;
- the gain or loss of significant customers;
- changes in analysts' earnings estimates;
- rumors or dissemination of false information;
- pricing pressures;
- short selling of our common stock;
- impact of litigation;

- general conditions in the market;
- political and/or military events associated with current worldwide conflicts; and
- events affecting other companies that investors deem comparable to us.

Companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have frequently been the object of securities class action litigation. We and certain of our current and former officers and directors have been named defendants in class action and derivative lawsuits. These matters and any other securities class action litigation, in which we may be involved, could result in substantial costs to us and a diversion of our management's attention and resources, which could materially harm our financial condition and results of operations.

Our charter documents and Delaware law may deter potential acquirers and may depress our stock price.

Certain provisions of our charter documents and Delaware law, as well as certain agreements we have with our executives, could make it substantially more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us. These provisions include:

- authorizing the board of directors to issue preferred stock;
- prohibiting cumulative voting in the election of directors;
- prohibiting stockholder action by written consent;
- establishing advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted on by stockholders at meetings of our stockholders;
- Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which prohibits us from engaging in a business combination with an interested stockholder unless specific conditions are met; and
- a number of our executives have agreements with us that entitle them to payments in certain circumstances following a change in control.

In addition, on December 16, 2004, we adopted a stockholder rights plan (Rights Plan). Pursuant to the Rights Plan, our Board declared a dividend distribution of one preferred share purchase right (Right) on each outstanding share of our common stock. Each Right will entitle stockholders to buy one one-hundredth of a share of newly created Series C Preferred Stock at an exercise price of \$54, subject to adjustment, in the event that the Rights become exercisable. Subject to limited exceptions, the Rights will become exercisable if a person or group acquires 15% or more of our common stock or announces a tender offer for 15% or more of the common stock. If we are acquired in a merger or other business combination transaction which has not been approved by our Board, each Right will entitle its holder to purchase, at the Rights then-current exercise price, a number of the acquiring company's common shares having a market value at the time of twice the Rights exercise price. These provisions may discourage certain types of transactions involving an actual or potential change in control and may limit our stockholders' ability to approve transactions that they deem to be in their best interests. As a result, these provisions may depress our stock price.

The non-federal business arena in which we operate has relatively low barriers to entry and increased competition could result in margin erosion, which would make profitability even more difficult to sustain.

Other than the technical skills required in our non-federal business, the barriers to entry in our non-federal business are relatively low. We do not have any intellectual property rights in this segment of our business to protect our methods and business start-up costs do not pose a significant barrier to entry. The success of our non-federal business is dependent on our employees, customer relations and the successful

performance of our services. If we face increased competition as a result of new entrants in our markets, we could experience reduced operating margins and loss of market share and brand recognition.

If our non-federal customers do not invest in security systems and other new in-building technologies such as wireless local area networks and/or IP-based networks, our business will suffer.

We intend to devote significant resources to developing our enterprise-based WLAN (Wireless Local Area Networks), but we cannot predict that we will achieve widespread market acceptance amongst the enterprises we identify as potential customers. It is possible that some enterprises will determine that capital constraints and other factors outweigh their need for WLAN systems. As a result, we may be affected by a significant delay in the adoption of WLAN by enterprises, which would harm our business.

We may incur goodwill impairment charges in our reporting entities which could harm our profitability.

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, we periodically review the carrying values of our goodwill to determine whether such carrying values exceed the fair market value. Our acquired companies are subject to annual review for goodwill impairment. If impairment testing indicates that the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the goodwill of the reporting unit is deemed impaired. Accordingly, an impairment charge would be recognized for that reporting unit in the period identified, which could reduce our profitability.

Risks Related to Our Industry

Our revenue and operating profits could be adversely affected by significant changes in the contracting or fiscal policies of the federal government.

We depend on continued federal government expenditures on intelligence, defense and other programs that we support. Accordingly, changes in federal government contracting policies could directly affect our financial performance. In addition, a change in presidential administrations, congressional majorities or in other senior federal government officials may negatively affect the rate at which the federal government purchases IT services. The overall U.S. defense budget declined from time-to-time in the late 1980s and the early 1990s. While spending authorizations for intelligence and defense-related programs by the federal government have increased in recent years, future levels of expenditures and authorizations for those programs may decrease, remain constant or shift to programs in areas where we do not currently provide services. Among the factors that could materially adversely affect us are:

- budgetary constraints affecting federal government spending generally, or specific departments or agencies in particular, and changes in fiscal policies or available funding;
- changes in federal government programs or requirements, including the increased use of small business providers;
- curtailment of the federal government's use of professional services providers;
- the adoption of new laws or regulations;
- federal governmental shutdowns (such as that which occurred during the federal government's 1996 fiscal year) and other potential delays in the government appropriations process;
- delays in the payment of our invoices by federal government payment offices due to problems with, or upgrades to, federal government information systems, or for other reasons;
- competition and consolidation in the IT industry;
- general economic conditions; and

- a reduction in spending or shift of expenditures from existing programs, and a failure of Congress to pass adequate supplemental appropriations to pay for an international conflict or related reconstruction efforts;

These or other factors could cause federal governmental agencies, or prime contractors for which we are acting as a subcontractor, to reduce their purchases under contracts, to exercise their right to terminate contracts or not to exercise options to renew contracts, any of which could cause our revenue and operating profits to decline.

Many of our federal government clients spend their procurement budgets through multiple award contracts under which we are required to compete for post-award orders or for which we may not be eligible to compete and could limit our ability to win new contracts and grow revenue.

Budgetary pressures and reforms in the procurement process have caused many federal government clients to increasingly purchase goods and services through ID/IQ contracts, the GSA Schedule 70 Contracts and other multiple award and/or GWAC vehicles. These contract vehicles have resulted in increased competition and pricing pressure, requiring us to make sustained post-award efforts to realize revenue under the relevant contract vehicle. The federal government's ability to select multiple winners under multiple award schedule contracts, GWACs, blanket purchase agreements and other ID/IQ contracts, as well as its right to award subsequent task orders among such multiple winners, means that there is no assurance that these multiple award contracts will result in the actual orders equal to the ceiling value, or result in any actual orders. We are only eligible to compete for work (task orders and delivery orders) as a prime contractor pursuant to GWACs already awarded to us. Our failure to compete effectively in this procurement environment could reduce our revenue. If the federal government elects to use a contract vehicle that we do not hold we will not be able to compete as a prime contractor.

Our failure to comply with complex procurement laws and regulations could cause us to lose business and subject us to a variety of penalties.

We must comply with and are affected by laws and regulations relating to the formation, administration and performance of federal government contracts, which affect how we do business with our clients and may impose added costs on us. Among the most significant laws and regulations are:

- the Federal Acquisition Regulations, and agency regulations supplemental to the Federal Acquisition Regulations, which comprehensively regulate the formation, administration and performance of federal government contracts;
- the Truth in Negotiations Act, which requires certification and disclosure of all cost and pricing data in connection with contract negotiations;
- the Cost Accounting Standards and Cost Principles, which impose accounting requirements that govern our right to reimbursement under certain cost-based federal government contracts; and
- laws, regulations and executive orders restricting the use and dissemination of information classified for national security purposes and the export of certain products and technical data.

Moreover, we are subject to industrial security regulations of the DoD and other federal agencies that are designed to safeguard against foreigners' access to classified information. If we were to come under foreign ownership, control or influence, our federal government clients could terminate or decide not to renew our contracts, and our ability to obtain new contracts could be impaired.

The federal government may revise its procurement or other practices in a manner adverse to us.

The federal government may revise its procurement practices or adopt new contracting rules and regulations, such as cost accounting standards. It could also adopt new contracting methods relating to GSA contracts, GWACs or other government-wide contracts, or adopt new standards for contract awards intended to achieve certain social or other policy objectives, such as establishing new set-aside programs for small or minority-owned businesses. In addition, the federal government may face restrictions from new legislation or regulations, as well as pressure from government employees and their unions, on the nature and amount of services the federal government may obtain from private contractors. These changes could impair our ability to obtain new contracts or contracts under which we currently perform when those contracts are put up for recompetition bids. Any new contracting methods could be costly or administratively difficult for us to implement, and, as a result, could harm our operating results.

We derive significant revenue from contracts awarded through a competitive procurement process, which may require significant upfront bid and proposal costs that could negatively affect our operating results.

We derive significant revenue from federal government contracts that are awarded through a competitive procurement process. We expect that most of the federal government business we seek in the foreseeable future will be awarded through competitive processes. Competitive procurements impose substantial costs and present a number of risks, including:

- the substantial cost and managerial time and effort that we spend to prepare bids and proposals for contracts that may not be awarded to us and could reduce our profitability; and
- the expense and delay that we may face if our competitors protest or challenge contract awards made to us pursuant to competitive procedures, and the risk that any such protest or challenge could result in the resubmission of offers, or in termination, reduction or modification of the awarded contract, which could result in increased cost and reduced profitability.

In addition, most federal government contract awards are subject to protest by competitors. If specified legal requirements are satisfied, these protests require the federal government agency to suspend the contractor's performance of the newly awarded contract pending the outcome of the protest. These protests could also result in a requirement to resubmit bids for the contract or in the termination, reduction or modification of the awarded contract.

Unfavorable federal government audit results could subject us to a variety of penalties and sanctions, and could harm our reputation and relationships with our clients and impair our ability to win new contracts.

The federal government, including the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), audits and reviews our performance on contracts, pricing practices, cost structure and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards. The DCAA reviews a contractor's internal control systems and policies, including the contractor's purchasing, property, estimating, compensation and management information systems, and the contractor's compliance with such policies. Any costs found to be improperly allocated to a specific contract will not be reimbursed, while such costs already reimbursed must be refunded. Adverse findings in a DCAA audit could materially affect our competitive position and result in a substantial adjustment to our revenue and profit.

If a federal government audit uncovers improper or illegal activities, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines and suspension or debarment from doing business with federal government agencies. In addition, we could suffer serious harm to our reputation and competitive position if allegations of impropriety were made against us, whether or not true. If our reputation or relationship with federal government agencies were impaired, or if the federal government otherwise ceased doing business

with us or significantly decreased the amount of business it does with us, our revenue and operating profit would decline.

Changes in interest rates could adversely affect the profitability of the Company.

Our outstanding borrowings on our Credit Facility of \$51.0 million as of March 31, 2007 are subject to changes in short-term interest rates. If interest rates increase in the future, there can be no assurance that future increases in interest expense will not reduce our overall profitability.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference		Filed-Furnished Herewith
		Form	Filing Date/Period End Date	
2.1	Stock Purchase Agreement by and among the Company, JMA Associates, Inc. d/b/a TLA Associates, and the Stockholders of JMA Associates, Inc., dated as of January 27, 2005.	8-K	02/02/05	
2.2	Equity Purchase Agreement, dated February 17, 2006, by and between Sakoki LLC and the Company.	8-K	02/23/06	
2.3	Addendum and Waiver Related to the Equity Purchase Agreement, dated June 26, 2006, by and between Sakoki LLC and the Company.	10-Q	06/30/06	
2.4	Merger Agreement, dated August 8, 2006, by and among the Company, WFI Government Services, Inc., MRC Merger Company, Inc. and Madison Research Corporation.	8-K	08/14/06	
2.5	Agreement dated as of March 9, 2007 by and between LCC Wireless Engineering Services Limited and the Company.	10-K	12/31/06	
2.6	Equity Purchase Agreement, dated April 20, 2007, by and between the Company and Strategic Project Services, LLC	10-K	12/31/06	
2.7	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated May 29, 2007, by and between the Company and LCC International, Inc.	8-K	05/30/07	
2.8	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated July 7, 2007, by and between the Company and Burgundy Acquisition Corporation.	8-K	07/12/07	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.	10-Q	09/30/01	
3.2	Certificate of Ownership and Merger of Kratos Defense & Security Solutions, Inc. into Wireless Facilities, Inc.	8-K	9/12/07	
3.3	Bylaws in effect since November 5, 1999.	S-1	08/18/99	
3.4	Certificate of Designations, Preferences and Rights of Series A Preferred Stock.	10-Q	09/30/01	
3.5	Certificate of Designations, Preferences and Rights of Series B Preferred Stock.	8-K/A	06/05/02	
3.6	Certificate of Designation of Series C Preferred Stock.	8-K	12/17/04	
4.1	Reference is made to Exhibits 3.1 and 3.2.			
4.2	Specimen Stock Certificate.	S-1	08/18/99	

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4.3	Rights Agreement, dated as of December 16, 2004, between the Company and Wells Fargo, N.A.	8-K	12/17/04	
10.1	Form of Subordinated Promissory Note issued by LCC International, Inc. to the Company	8-K	5/30/07	
10.2	Form of Subordination Agreement executed by LCC International, Inc., the Company and Bank of America, N.A.	8-K	5/30/07	
10.3	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of June 1, 2007, by and among the Company, the lenders party thereto and KeyBank National Association	8-K	6/1/07	
10.4	Note Sale Agreement, dated July 3, 2007, by and between SPCP Group, LLC International, Inc. and the Company	8-K	7/10/07	
10.5	Assignment Agreement, dated July 3, 2007, by and among the Company, SPCP Group LLC, LCC International, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A.	8-K	7/10/07	
10.7	Form of Earnout Agreement executed by the Company and Burgundy Acquisition Corporation	8-K	7/12/07	
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.			*
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.			*
32.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for Eric M. DeMarco.			*
32.2	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for Deanna Lund.			*

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

KRATOS DEFENSE & SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.

By: /s/ ERIC M. DEMARCO

Eric M. DeMarco

Chief Executive Officer, President

By: /s/ DEANNA H. LUND, Cpa

Deanna H. Lund

Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

By: /s/ LAURA L. SIEGAL

Laura L. Siegal

Vice President, Corporate Controller and Principal Accounting Officer

Date: October 4, 2007